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COMPUTER-AIDED ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATIVE DATA SYSTEM (CELDS). U--ETC(U)  
SEP 78 J VAN WERINGH, J PATZER, R WELSH

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by  
J. van Weringh,  
J. Patzer,  
R. Welsh  
R. Webster

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✓ This report provides a cursory description of CELDS data fields and user instructions for accessing CELDS, formulating searches, and displaying the selected laws. This report contains copies of the current list of CELDS attributes, keywords, and state abbreviations. This report is a revision of CERL Technical Report E-78, *User Manual for the Computer-Aided Environmental Legislative Data System*, published in November 1975. Information contained in this report supersedes information contained in E-78.

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## FOREWORD

This project was performed for the Directorate of Military Construction, Office of the Chief of Engineers (OCE), under Project 4A762720A896, "Environmental Quality for Construction and Operation of Military Facilities"; Task 01, "Environmental Quality Management for Military Facilities"; Work Unit 002, "Development of Environmental Technical Information System." Mr. V. Gottschalk was the OCE Technical Monitor.

This research was made possible through the efforts of Mr. James A. Gast of the University of Illinois, to whom most of the software development is attributed, the Library Research Center of the University of Illinois, and the scientists and engineers of the Environmental Division (EN), U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL).

Administrative support and counsel were provided by Dr. R. K. Jain, Chief of CERL-EN. COL J. E. Hays is Commander and Director of CERL, and Dr. L. R. Shaffer is Technical Director.

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## CONTENTS

DD FORM 1473	1
FOREWORD	3
CONTENTS	4
1 INTRODUCTION .....	5
Background	
Purpose	
Mode of Technology Transfer	
2 THE DATA FIELDS .....	6
3 THE COMMANDS .....	7
4 THE SEARCH STRATEGY .....	9
5 THE SEARCH .....	9
6 ERROR MESSAGES .....	12
7 EXAMPLES .....	12
8 SAMPLE CELDS SESSION .....	16
9 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....	19
APPENDIX A: GPS Codes	20
APPENDIX B: Environmental Attributes	22
APPENDIX C: Keyword Thesaurus	36
DISTRIBUTION	



# COMPUTER-AIDED ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATIVE DATA SYSTEM (CELDS) USER MANUAL

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### Background

To conform to provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act, the Army must have a rapid and comprehensive means of analyzing all potential impacts that a new military project or activity will have on the regional environment of its location. The Computer-Aided Environmental Legislative Data System (CELDS) was developed as a part of the Environmental Technical Information System (ETIS)<sup>1</sup> to respond to the Army's need for rapid, easy access to environmental legislation relevant to a specific project or activity. This system, a collection of current Federal and state environmental laws, regulations, and standards, has been developed for use by non-lawyers. Abstracts of the legislation are written in a straightforward, narrative style with all legal jargon and excessive verbiage removed. These abstracts are not intended to replace the original documents or resolve complex legal problems; their sole aim is to provide quick access to current controls on activities that may influence the environment, and to supply informative data for environmental impact analysis and environmental quality management.

In 1972, CERL developed a pilot project which contained legislation from six states and the Federal Government. Laws were collected, abstracted, and indexed, and a storage and retrieval system was developed. This study highlighted a number of significant problem areas,<sup>2</sup> which have since been addressed. The retrieval system was revised, and data collection was begun for the remaining states. Legislation from all states and the Federal Government is presently included in the system, and work is continuing to incorporate laws of the Federal Republic of Germany. CELDS is continuously updated, and direct correspondence with the administering agencies is maintained to insure the currentness and completeness of the abstracted environmental legislation.

### Purpose

The purpose of this report is to explain the data contained in CELDS and to furnish the user with instructions for accessing CELDS, communicating data needs, formulating specific searches, and obtaining output. The information contained in this report supersedes that provided by CERL Technical Report E-78, *User Manual for the Computer-Aided Environmental Legislative Data System*, published in November 1975.

### Mode of Technology Transfer

This report will be issued as a Department of the Army Pamphlet in the 200-3 series.

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<sup>1</sup> R. D. Webster, R. L. Welsh, and R. K. Jain, *Development of the Environmental Technical Information System*, Interim Report E-52/ADA009668 (Construction Engineering Research Laboratory [CERL], March 1975).

<sup>2</sup> R. D. Webster, R. L. Welsh, and R. K. Jain, *Development of the Environmental Technical Information System*, Interim Report E-52/ADA009668 (CERL, March 1975).



## 2 THE DATA FIELDS

In CELDS, each data record is called a "law," although rules, regulations, and standards, as well as actual laws, are included. Each data record or law is divided into 12 fields of information.

1. ACC is the accession number assigned sequentially to laws in the order in which they were entered into the system. It is an arbitrary number assigned only for convenient reference and has no bearing on the content of the law. When a law is deleted from CELDS, the number assigned to it is retired and is not reassigned to another law. ACC is a searchable field; therefore, laws can be retrieved by accession number.

2. TTL is the title given to each law. It is brief and comprehensive, reflecting the scope and emphasis of the law, and is not necessarily the same as the title of the actual legislation. It can be used to determine the relevancy of a retrieved law to a search.

3. DAT is the enactment date of the legislation or the date of its last amendment.

4. REF is the official source of the law. It does not follow strict legal citation form, but gives the publication title and subdivision numbers necessary to locate the original text.

5. MEC is the major environmental category. It designates which of the following general sectors of the environment the law applies to:

- a. Air Quality: Air pollution episodes, ambient air quality standards, emission standards
- b. Earth Science: Erosion, sedimentation control, dredging, channelization, wetlands
- c. Ecology: Endangered and protected wildlife and plants
- d. Health Science: Radiation standards (excluding occupational standards), pesticides, drinking water
- e. Land Use: Induced land use changes, wetlands
- f. Noise: Noise pollution (excluding occupational standards)
- g. Sociology: Seldom used because it does not reflect environmental concerns, but is included to interface with other ETIS systems
- h. Solid Waste: Waste disposal sites, solid and hazardous wastes, recycling
- i. Transportation: Transportation of explosives, hazardous wastes, solid wastes, pesticides
- j. Water Quality: Effluent standards, liquid industrial wastes, water quality standards, oil spills.

These MECs are search fields; therefore, it is important that all entries follow the standard spelling format given in items (a) through (j) above.

6. GPS is the geographical/political scope of the law. The two-character codes entered in this field are also points of access to CELDS. These codes are listed in Appendix A.

7. AGY is the official name and address of the administering agency. This is a searchable field.

8. BIB is the bibliographic reference of the material used to abstract the law.

9. ABS is the abstract, a concise presentation of the quantitative and objective standards in the legislation.

10. TBL is the table field, containing data best presented in tabular form. Tables are numbered consecutively within each law or data record. If no table is appropriate, the word "none" is entered.

11. ATT is the environmental attributes field. Laws are indexed and retrieved by relevant ATTs, which are listed in Appendix B. This field interfaces with CERL's other ETIS data bases; it does not retrieve CELDS laws.

12. KEY or TOP is the major means of retrieving laws in a specific subject area. A thesaurus of index terms describing the environment was developed specifically for CELDS (see Appendix C). This thesaurus is divided into two sections: the first section indicates hierarchical relationships (broader, narrower, and related terms), and the second lists keywords alphabetically under MECs, giving an overview of keywords relevant to a particular environmental area.

A search using a broader term will retrieve laws indexed with that term, as well as laws indexed with any of the corresponding narrower terms when the field name KEY is used.

If a hierarchical search is not necessary, TOP is used instead of KEY. Only those laws indexed with the term requested are retrieved; laws indexed with narrower terms are not found.

### **3 THE COMMANDS**

The following commands are used when performing a search:

FIND  
AND  
OR  
EXCEPT



SHOW  
LIST  
PRINT  
SAVE  
MAKE  
WHAT SETS  
DELETE  
HELP  
WHAT IS  
SUGGEST  
END

1. FIND begins a new search. The results of previous searches are forgotten, and the result of this command is saved as the current lawset.

2. AND further limits the current lawset. The current lawset is searched for laws which meet the search criterion; the results form a new lawset.

3. OR expands the scope of a search. The laws which meet the search criterion are added to the current lawset.

4. EXCEPT eliminates laws meeting the search criterion from the current lawset.

5. OOPS causes the current lawset to be forgotten and the previous one to be reinstated.

6. SHOW displays the accession numbers of the current lawset on the user's terminal.

7. LIST displays requested fields on the user's terminal for each law in the current lawset.

8. PRINT causes requested fields for each law in the current lawset to be printed out on the central line printer.

9. SAVE stores the current lawset with an identifying name chosen by the user; the name has 12 characters or less and contains no blanks.

10. MAKE combines the commands FIND and SAVE. It may be desirable to use MAKE if it is known from the beginning of the search that the results must be saved. MAKE saves the lawset, and the next command starts a new search.

11. WHAT SETS displays the names of the saved lawsets on the user's terminal.

12. DELETE removes a lawset that has been stored by the SAVE command.

13. HELP summarizes the basic commands.



14. WHAT IS provides information about a specified CELDS term. After typing the command WHAT IS, type in a command, an attribute, or a keyword.

15. SUGGEST allows the user to send a suggestion or comment to CERL, and may be used to report bugs in the system. The user will receive a reply via the mail command.

16. END enables the user to leave the CELDS environment within ETIS.

## **4 THE SEARCH STRATEGY**

Before logging into the system, the user should first analyze his/her problem and determine a search strategy. The following steps should be considered:

1. Decide on the geographical/political scope (GPS). This could be the United States, only one state, or any combination of states. If all GPSs are desired, then no particular one should be specified.

2. Choose the major environmental category (MEC) that best suits the area of interest. More than one MEC can be selected.

3. Review the keywords for the chosen MECs (see Section II of Appendix C). After acquiring a general idea of the applicable terms, consult Section I of Appendix C to select the narrowest term appropriate to the search needs in order to insure precision. (The keyword hierarchy is explained in the introduction to Appendix C.)

After the search criteria have been selected, the user can interact with the computer.

## **5 THE SEARCH**

To begin the search, use the steps listed below:

1. Set the terminal at full duplex, high speed (30 cps), and turn on the power.

2. Dial the phone number provided by CERL. Listen for a high-pitched tone, and insert the receiver into the acoustic coupler. If the phone is busy or there is no answer, the computer is probably down for maintenance. Try again later.

3. When the phone connection has been established (signified by the carrier light), the interaction between the computer and the user begins. For each question asked by the computer, type in an answer and depress the carriage return key. All entries must be typed exactly as they are listed in the CELDS vocabulary. No capital letters may be used.

After the computer acknowledges itself, it asks for login. In response, type in the name provided by CERL. Next, the computer asks for the password, which was also provided by CERL. If the login and password are entered correctly, any important messages about the system are printed; if not, the computer will ask that the name (i.e., login) and password be retyped.

4. After login is completed, the computer asks:

What program? (Type <CR> to see the list).

<CR> means depress the carriage return key. Enter the number corresponding to CELDS.

5. Now the actual search begins. Each new search begins with the question:

What next?

Each time the computer asks "What Next?", the response must be a search command (see Chapter 3).

What next?: [Search Command]

For example: What next?: find

When a new search is begun, the search command FIND must be used. The computer then wants to know "search criterion?" Respond by typing in the desired field.

Search criterion?: [Field]

For example: Search criterion?: mec

If it is a searchable field (ACC, MEC, GPS, AGY, ATT, KEY), the computer asks "what value?" Type in the necessary accession number, MEC, keyword, etc.

What value?: [value]

For example: What value?: air quality

The lawset has now been created, and the terminal displays the number of laws found.

For example: 21 laws found.

These procedures can be repeated as many times as desired to expand or limit the lawset. (Remember that FIND will destroy the lawset and begin a new one.)

What next?: and

Search criterion?: gps

What value?: il

7 laws found



Now the lawset has been decreased to 7 laws found.

The search procedure may be abbreviated by stringing more than one element to a line. For example, the lawset shown above can be obtained by:

What next?: [Search Command] [field] [value (if a searchable field)]

For example: What next?: find mec air quality

21 laws found

What next?: and gps il

7 laws found

The search procedure can be shortened even more by combining all of this on one line.

What next?: [search command] [field] ["value"] [search command] [field] ["value"]

for example: what next?: find mec "air quality" and gps "il"

7 laws found

When a line contains more than one search command, each search criterion must be enclosed in quotes.

6. Now that the desired lawset has been found, all or part of it can be displayed. To display only the accession numbers, use SHOW.

For example: What next?: show

375 544 545 1026 1027 2105 3305

To display other fields, use the command LIST, along with as many field names as wanted.

For example: What next?: list dat gps

law 375  
dat: 12-17-73  
gps: il  
  
law 544  
dat: 5-4-76  
gps: il

The use of the field name "ALL" will display the whole data record of each law in the lawset, except for the fields ATT and KEY, which must be specified to be seen.

For example: What next?: list all att key



If the output resulting from a command must be stopped, depress "ABORT," "BREAK," "DEL," "RUBOUT," or the equivalent on the terminal.

LIST displays only at the user's terminal. Therefore, if the terminal does not produce hard copy or if the printout is too long to conveniently type out at the terminal, the command PRINT must be used in place of LIST. PRINT, which is used in exactly the same way as LIST, causes the output to be printed at the central line printer at the computer site. The user should notify CERL if this is being done so that the printout will be mailed; it should be emphasized that a mailed printout will require extra time to reach the user.

To save the results of the search in the computer for use at a later time, enter the command SAVE along with an original name so that the computer will attach it to the lawset. The chosen name may not contain any blanks. (Use WHAT SETS first to see what names have already been used. If an existing name is used again, the data will be rewritten.

For example:   What next?: save newname

7 laws saved

Remember to DELETE saved lawsets when they are no longer needed.

7. When a CELDS work session is completed, contact between the computer and the terminal must be broken. This is known as a "logout," and should be performed by using the command END. The computer will respond with "GOOD BYE FROM CELDS" and "WHAT PROGRAM? (TYPE <CR> TO SEE LIST)". At this time, another work session with CELDS or another ETIS program can be started; if the computer is no longer needed, type control-d (hold down the "control" key and simultaneously depress "D") to exit.

## **6 ERROR MESSAGES**

If the computer does not understand a request, it responds with an error message. The error message does not affect the lawset.

CELDS has a fixed vocabulary and will understand only terms and commands that are entered exactly as they are in that vocabulary. Check the typed message for typographical errors or for omission of command or field names. Do not use capital letters.

Reenter the request correctly. If there is still an error message, either use the HELP command, or enter a "?".

## **7 EXAMPLES**

Below are examples of the search commands. For more information refer to the sample session in Chapter 8. The abbreviations sn, bt, and nt refer to scope notes, broader term, and narrower term, respectively (see Appendix C).

1. What next?: find mec earth science

41 laws found

2. What next?: find key sulfur dioxide

154 laws found

What next?: and key furnaces

13 laws remain

3. What next?: find mec air quality

1269 laws found

What next?: and gps 1a

24 laws remain

What next?: or gps ms

55 laws now selected

What next?: oops

24 laws recovered

4. What next?: what is permits

sn licenses required for the construction or operation of a facility or the performance of some act

5. What next?: find key sulfur dioxide

154 laws found

What next?: and furnaces

ERROR: furnaces—neither a lawset name nor a field name

What next?: and key furnaces

13 laws remain

What next?: show

1354 1356 1646 1953 2028 3069 2105 2848 3109

3305 3360 4016 4020



6. What next?: what is furnaces

bt air pollution sources

point sources

nt blast furnaces

cupolas

check the broader terms for a list of potentially related terms

7. What next?: what sets

\_air

\_air2

\_alwater

\_jun1

\_jun2

\_jun3

\_waste

\_waste2

\_water

What next?: save

New lawset name? jun100

13 laws saved

8. What next?: delete

Set names to delete?: jun100

jun100: deleted

9. What next?: save jun200

13 laws saved

10. What next?: delete jun 200

jun200: deleted

11. What next?: delete jun1 jun2 jun3

jun1: deleted

jun2: deleted

jun3: deleted

12. What next?: find mec water quality

919 laws found



What next?: and key sufur dioxide

Searching field key for sufur dioxide

ERROR: -- not a legal value

What next?: and key sulfur dioxide

0 laws remain

13. What next?: make

New lawset name?: jun7

Search criterion?: key explosives

120 laws saved

14. What next?: make jun6 mec earth science

41 laws saved

15. What next?: find jun16

24 laws found

16. What next?: find gps "il" or GPS "ni"

145 laws found

17. What next?: find mec water quality

919 laws found

What next?: and key thermal pollution

73 laws remain

What next?: and key color

29 laws remain

What next?: and key sludge

11 laws remain

18. What next?: end

Good bye from CELDS

What program? (Type <CR> to see list).

## 8 SAMPLE CELDS SESSION

CSO Network Unix System

login: etis

Password:

Last login Mon Jun 5 09:17:23 1978

Welcome to CERL's

Environmental Technical Information System

What program? (Type <cr> to see list)

Type	1	for introduction to ETIS
Type	2	to run EICS
Type	3	to run CELDS
Type	4	to run EIFS
Type	7	to run Air Force EICS
Type	!mail	to see your mail
Type	ctrl-d	to exit

What program? (Type <cr> to see list) 3

Welcome to CELDS

What next?: find gps "il" or gps "wi"

149 laws found

What next?: and mec noise

3 laws remain

What next?: show

2763 3048 3161

What next?:list dat ttl

law 2763

ttl: noise pollution control.

dat: 5-12-77

law 3048

ttl: Motor Vehicle and Snowmobile Noise.

dat: 3-1-77

law 3161

ttl: Noise Limitations for Motor Vehicles.

dat: 7-7-77



What next?: except key vehicles

1 laws remain

What next?: show

2763

What next?: find gps us

283 laws found

What next?: and mec water quality

142 laws remain

What next?: what is nonferrous metals

bt air pollution sources  
inorganic compounds  
point sources

nt arsenic  
barium  
beryllium  
cadmium  
chromium  
copper  
lead  
manganese  
mercury  
nickel  
silver  
sodium  
zinc

rt hazardous materials  
smelters

check the broader terms for other potentially related terms

What next?: and key nonferrous metals

46 laws remain

What next?: what is point sources

sn manufacturing point source category; processes  
and substances causing water pollution, for which  
the federal government has established effluent  
standards.

nt asbestos  
boilers  
cement plants  
chemical manufacturing  
coatings  
coke ovens  
feedlots  
ferroalloys  
steel  
fertilizers  
furnaces  
blast furnaces  
cupolas  
grain handling  
iron

more?yes

lumber

nonferrous metals

arsenic

barium

beryllium

cadmium

chromium

copper

lead

manganese

mercury

nickel

silver

sodium

zinc

petroleum

plastics and synthetics

vinyl chlorides

power sources

more?no

What next?: and key manufacturing

10 laws remain

What next?: except key zinc

9 laws remain

What next?: show

223 228 230 2150 2151 2152 2153 3262 3263

What next?: list ttl

law 223

ttl: chlorine and sodium or potassium hydroxide production,  
subpart f.

law 228

ttl: sodium dichromate and sodium sulfate production

law 230

ttl: sodium sulfite production.

law 2150

ttl: inorganic chemicals: ammonium chloride, nickel sulfate—  
effluent standards.



law 2151

ttl: inorganic chemicals: boric acid, lithium carbonate—  
effluent standards.

law 2152

ttl: inorganic chemicals: calcium carbonate, copper sulfate—  
effluent standards.

law 2153

ttl: inorganic chemicals: c  
hromic acid —effluent standards.

law 3262

ttl: effluent standards: electroless plating.

law 3263

ttl: effluent standards: printed circuit board manufacturing.

What next?: end  
Good bye from CELDS

What program? (Type <cr> to see list)

CSO Network Unix System  
login:

## **9 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

This report has provided the CELDS user with instructions for accessing the system, communicating data needs, formulating searches, and obtaining output. It should be used as a reference and used as an integral part of the Army's environmental planning process.

**APPENDIX A:  
GPS CODES**

ALABAMA	AL
ALASKA	AK
ARIZONA	AZ
ARKANSAS	AR
CALIFORNIA	CA
COLORADO	CO
CONNECTICUT	CT
DELAWARE	DE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	DC
FLORIDA	FL
GEORGIA	GA
GUAM	GU
HAWAII	HI
IDAHO	ID
ILLINOIS	IL
INDIANA	IN
IOWA	IA
KANSAS	KS
KENTUCKY	KY
LOUISIANA	LA
MAINE	ME
MARYLAND	MD
MASSACHUSETTS	MA
MICHIGAN	MI
MINNESOTA	MN
MISSOURI	MO
MISSISSIPPI	MS
MONTANA	MT
NEBRASKA	NB
NEVADA	NV
NEW HAMPSHIRE	NH



NEW JERSEY	NJ
NEW MEXICO	NM
NEW YORK	NY
NORTH CAROLINA	NC
NORTH DAKOTA	ND
OHIO	OH
OKLAHOMA	OK
OREGON	OR
PENNSYLVANIA	PA
PUERTO RICO	PR
RHODE ISLAND	RI
SOUTH CAROLINA	SC
SOUTH DAKOTA	SD
TENNESSEE	TN
TEXAS	TX
UTAH	UT
VERMONT	VT
VIRGINIA	VA
VIRGIN ISLANDS	VI
WASHINGTON	WA
WEST VIRGINIA	WV
WISCONSIN	WI
WYOMING	WY

**APPENDIX B:  
ENVIRONMENTAL ATTRIBUTES**

**AIR QUALITY**

**ENV INFLUENCE FAC**

**AIR MASS**

STABILITY  
TEMPERATURE  
MIXING DEPTH  
WIND SPEED  
WIND DIRECTION  
HUMIDITY  
PRECIPITATION

**LAND MASS**

ALBEDO  
INSOLATION  
TOPOGRAPHY

**PARTICULATES**

**AGGREGATE**

DUST AND FUMES  
FLY ASH  
SMOKE AND SOOT

**INORG SOLIDS, MISTS**

ALUMINUM AND COMPOUNDS  
ARSENIC AND COMPOUNDS  
ASBESTOS  
BARIUM AND COMPOUNDS  
BERYLLIUM AND COMPOUNDS  
BORON AND COMPOUNDS  
CADMIUM AND COMPOUNDS  
CALCIUM AND COMPOUNDS  
CHROMIUM AND COMPOUNDS  
COPPER AND COMPOUNDS  
IRON AND COMPOUNDS  
LEAD AND COMPOUNDS  
MANGANESE AND COMPOUNDS  
MOLYBDENUM AND COMPOUNDS  
NICKEL AND COMPOUNDS  
SELENIUM AND COMPOUNDS  
SILICON AND COMPOUNDS  
SILVER AND COMPOUNDS  
SODIUM AND COMPOUNDS  
THALLIUM AND COMPOUNDS  
TIN AND COMPOUNDS  
TITANIUM AND COMPOUNDS



## **AIR QUALITY**

### **PARTICULATES**

#### **INORG SOLIDS, MISTS**

TUNGSTEN AND COMPOUNDS  
VANADIUM AND COMPOUNDS  
ZINC AND COMPOUNDS  
ZIRCONIUM AND COMPOUNDS  
RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES  
FLUORINE AND COMPOUNDS  
SULFUR AND COMPOUNDS  
CHLORINE AND COMPOUNDS  
BROMINE AND COMPOUNDS  
IODINE AND COMPOUNDS  
PHOSPHORUS AND COMPOUNDS  
MERCURY AND COMPOUNDS  
NITROGEN AND COMPOUNDS  
MAGNESIUM AND COMPOUNDS  
POTASSIUM AND COMPOUNDS  
ANTIMONY AND COMPOUNDS

#### **ORGANIC COMPOUNDS**

SATURATED HYDROCARBONS  
CYCLIC SATURATED HYDROCARBONS  
UNSATURATED HYDROCARBONS  
AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS  
ALCOHOLS  
PHENOLS  
ETHERS  
AMINES  
ALDEHYDES  
KETONES  
ORGANIC ACIDS AND DERIVATIVES  
ORGANIC SULFUR  
ORGANIC HALIDES

#### **BIOLOGICAL**

AEROALLERGENS  
ALLERGENS (EXCLUDING AEROALLERGENS)  
FUNGI  
BACTERIA  
VIRUSES

#### **PARTICULATE BIOCIDES**

INSECTICIDES  
MITICIDES AND NEMATOCIDES  
RODENTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES  
HERBICIDES

## AIR QUALITY

### GASES AND VAPORS

#### INORGANIC

- SULFUR AND COMPOUNDS
- NITROGEN AND COMPOUNDS
- BROMINE AND COMPOUNDS
- OZONE
- CHLORINE AND COMPOUNDS
- FLUORINE AND COMPOUNDS
- RADIOACTIVE

#### ORGANIC

- SATURATED HYDROCARBONS
- CYCLIC SATURATED HYDROCARBONS
- UNSATURATED HYDROCARBONS
- AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS
- ALCOHOLS
- PHENOLS
- ETHERS
- AMINES
- ALDEHYDES
- KETONES
- ORGANIC ACIDS AND DERIVATIVES
- SULFUR
- HALIDES
- RADIOACTIVE
- CARBON AND COMPOUNDS

#### GASEOUS BIOCIDES

- INSECTICIDES
- MITICIDES AND NEMATOCIDES
- RODENTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES
- HERBICIDES

### CNTRVSL

- PARTICULATE MATTER
- SULFUR OXIDES
- HYDROCARBONS
- PHOTOCHEMICAL OXIDANTS
- CARBON MONOXIDE
- OXIDES OF NITROGEN
- ODORS
- RADIOACTIVE EMISSIONS
- AESTHETIC CONSIDERATIONS



**EARTH SCIENCE**

**SITE ATT**

**TOPOGRAPHY**

**SLOPE**

**SUBSTRATUM**

**HYDROLOGIC REGIME**

**PRECIPITATION**

**BEDROCK**

**PROCESS AT**

**SUBSTRATUM**

**SOIL COMPACTION**

**SOIL HORIZON MIXING**

**SUBSURFACE VIBRATION**

**EROSION + TRANSPORT**

**WATER EROSION**

**ICE EROSION**

**WIND EROSION**

**GRAVITY, MASS WASTING**

**CNTRVSL**

**WATER EROSION**

**HYDROLOGIC REGIME**

**SUBSURFACE VIBRATION**

**WIND EROSION**

**GRAVITY, MASS WASTING**

**LANDSCAPE AESTHETICS**

**ECOLOGY**

**ECOSYSTEM**

**KINDS OF ANIMALS**

**LARGE MAMMALS**

**SMALL MAMMALS**

**BIRDS**

**FISH**

**REPTILES**

**AMPHIBIANS**

**INSECTS**

**OTHER ANIMALS**

**ENDANGERED ANIMAL SPECIES**

## **ECOLOGY**

### **ECOSYSTEM**

#### **KINDS OF PLANTS**

- TREES
- SHRUBS
- HERBS
- ALGAE
- FUNGI
- LICHENS
- OTHER PLANT SPECIES
- ENDANGERED PLANT SPECIES

#### **SYSTEM STABILITY**

- FOOD WEBS
- PRODUCTIVITY
- SEASONAL ASPECT
- STRATIFICATION
- SUCCESSIONAL STAGE

### **WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT**

#### **HUNTING**

- SMALL GAME HUNTING
- WATERFOWL HUNTING
- BIG GAME HUNTING

#### **FISHING**

- BOTTOM LIFE
- WARM WATER FISHING
- COLD WATER FISHING
- LARGE LAKE FISHING
- COASTAL WATER FISHING
- SHELLFISH
- DEEP SEA FISHING

#### **PESTS**

- DISEASE VECTORS
- NOXIOUS WEEDS
- OTHER UNDESIRABLE SPECIES

### **CNTRVSL**

- IMPACTS ON GAME ANIMALS
- ENCROACHMENT ON NATURAL HABITATS
- THREATENED SPECIES



## HEALTH SCIENCE

### BIOLOGICAL

POLLEN  
VIRUS  
RICKETTSIA  
PROTOZOA  
BACTERIA  
FUNGI  
WORMS  
ARTHROPODS  
RODENTS

### CHEMICAL

CARBON MONOXIDE  
SULFUR DIOXIDE  
NITROGEN AND NITROGEN OXIDES  
PARTICULATE MATTER  
LEAD  
MERCURY  
ACIDS  
CADMIUM  
ARSENIC  
SELENIUM  
PESTICIDES AND RESIDUES  
BARIUM  
CHROMIUM  
COPPER  
NICKEL  
ZINC  
DETERGENTS  
HALOGENS  
SULFUR  
PHENOLS  
CYANIDE  
METHANE  
CARCINOGENIC SUBSTANCES  
ALUMINUM  
BERYLLIUM  
SILICON  
THALLIUM  
ASBESTOS  
ALCOHOLS  
ALDEHYDES  
KETONES  
ETHERS

## HEALTH SCIENCE

### PSYCHOLOGICAL

#### MIL + CIV ARMY PERSONNEL

WORK OVEREXPOSURE  
INADEQUATE TRAINING  
DISLOCATION ADJUSTMENTS  
ARMY DISCIPLINE  
PERSONNEL POLICIES  
PHYSICAL OVEREXPOSURES  
ECONOMIC HARDSHIPS

#### INDIV IN COMMUNITY NEAR INST

MILITARY SECRECY  
VISUAL ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES  
COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK INTERFERENCE

#### BOTH ARMY PERSONNEL + PRIVATE INDIV

TRAFFIC OVEREXPOSURE  
TRAUMATIC EXPERIENCES  
POLLUTANT OVEREXPOSURE  
HOUSING CONDITIONS  
POPULATION CHANGE

### SAFETY

#### TRANSPORTATION SAFETY

AIR  
GROUND  
WATER

RESIDENTIAL OR HOME AREA  
COMMUNITY/MARKETING  
WORK  
RECREATION

#### RADIATIONS

RADIATION-IONIZING  
RADIATION-MICROWAVE  
RADIATION-LASER  
OTHER RADIATION

### CNTRVSL

EXPOSURE TO CARCINOGENS/MUTAGENS  
HARMFUL FOOD/WATER ADDITIVES  
PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESSORS  
DRUG + NARCOTICS ABUSE  
ENDANGERING COMMUNITY HEALTH  
ENDANGERING COMMUNITY SAFETY



## **LAND USE**

### **CONSUMPTION**

**CONSUMPTION OF LAND**

### **CONFLICT**

**ACCESS TO MINERALS  
INTERFERENCE OFF-POST  
INCOMPATABILITY ON POST**

### **CHANGE**

**INDUCED LAND USE CHANGES**

### **CNTRVSL**

**CONSUMPTION OF LAND  
ACCESS TO MINERALS  
INTERFERENCE OFF OF POST  
INDUCED LAND USE CHANGES**

## **NOISE**

**PHYSIOLOGICAL MAINTENANCE  
SLEEP PERFORMANCE  
TASK PERFORMANCE  
AURAL COMMUNICATION  
TELEVISION/RADIO COMMUNICATION  
LAND USE INCOMPATABILITY AND INTEGRITY**

### **CNTRVSL**

**COMMUNITY ANNOYANCE  
PROPERTY VALUE DEPRECIATION**

## **SOCIOLOGY**

### **HUMN ECOLG**

#### **POPULATION**

**SIZE  
COMPOSITION  
NET CHANGE**

#### **HUMN ECOLG**

**RURAL AREAS  
URBAN AREAS  
SUBURBS  
URBAN FRINGE**

### **SOC STRUCT**

#### **SOCIAL CATEGORIES**

**AGE CATEGORIES  
SEX CATEGORIES  
FAMILY STATUS CATEGORIES**

#### **SOCIAL CLASSES**

**UPPER CLASS  
MIDDLE CLASS  
LOWER CLASS**

#### **ASSOCIATIONS**

**VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS  
ORGANIZATIONS**

#### **INSTITUTIONS**

**FAMILIES  
EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS  
RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS**

#### **SOCIAL CONTROL**

**LAW ENFORCEMENT**



## **SOCIOLOGY**

### **SOCL PROC**

#### **SOCIAL CONTROL**

**COURTS**

**POLITICAL PROCESS**

**WELFARE AND DEPENDENCY**

#### **PUBLIC OPINION**

**PUBLICS**

**OPINION LEADERS**

**OPINION PROCESS**

#### **MASS COMMUNICATIONS**

**PRINTED MEDIA**

**BROADCAST MEDIA**

### **CNTRVSL**

**POPULATION**

**ECOLOGY**

**EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

**SOCIAL CONTROL**

**PUBLIC OPINION**

**MASS COMMUNICATION**

**AESTHETIC CHARACTER OF COMMUNITY**

## **SOLID WASTE**

### **COLLECTION**

### **DISPOSAL**

### **MANAGEMENT**

## **TRANSPORTATION**

### **ROAD TRANS**

DISRUPTIONS IN HIGHWAY TRAFFIC FLOW  
POLLUTION FROM HIGHWAYS  
DAMAGE TO HIGHWAYS  
DAMAGE TO VEHICLES—INJURIES TO HUMANS

### **RAIL TRANS**

DISRUPTION TO RAILWAY TRAFFIC  
POLLUTION FROM RAILWAYS  
DAMAGE TO RAILWAYS

### **AIR TRANS**

DISRUPTION TO AIRFIELD TRAFFIC  
POLLUTION FROM AIRFIELDS  
DAMAGE TO AIRFIELDS

### **WATER TRAN**

DISRUPTION TO WATERWAY TRAFFIC  
POLLUTION FROM WATERWAYS  
DAMAGE TO WATERWAYS

### **ROAD TRANS**

INDUCED MODIFICATION TO HIGHWAYS

### **RAIL TRANS**

INDUCED MODIFICATION TO RAILWAYS

### **AIR TRANS**

INDUCED MODIFICATION TO AIRFIELDS

### **WATER TRAN**

INDUCED MODIFICATION TO WATERWAYS

### **CNTRVSL**

DISRUPTIONS IN HIGHWAY TRAFFIC FLOWS  
DAMAGE TO VEHICLES—INJURIES TO HUMANS  
INDUCED MODIFICATION TO HIGHWAYS  
INDUCED MODIFICATION TO AIRFIELDS



## **WATER QUALITY**

### **PHYS ENVMT**

#### **AQUIFER CHAR**

**AVAILABILITY OF GROUND WATER**

#### **WATER QUALITY PARAMS**

**TURBIDITY**

**TEMPERATURE**

**COLOR**

**SUSPENDED SOLIDS**

**GROSS SOLIDS**

**SETTLEABLE SOLIDS**

**FLOATING SOLIDS**

**VOLATILE SUSPENDED SOLIDS**

**TASTE AND ODOR**

**OILS**

**DISSOLVED GASES**

#### **STREAM OR WATER BODY**

**DEPTH**

**VELOCITY**

**SOLAR RADIATION INTENSITY**

**WIND VELOCITY AND DIRECTION**

**DYNAMIC PRESSURE**

**ATMOSPHERIC REAERATION**

**MORPHOMETRY AND FLOW PATTERN**

**SUBSTRATUM**

**DEPENDABLE YIELD**

**MAXIMUM DISCHARGE**

**MINIMUM DISCHARGE**

**RATE OF CHANGE OF DISCHARGE**

### **CHEM ENVMT**

#### **INORGANIC**

**IRON**

**MANGANESE**

**SODIUM**

**CALCIUM**

**MAGNESIUM**

**NITROGEN**

**PHOSPHORUS**

**ARSENIC**

**BARIUM**

## **WATER QUALITY**

### **CHEM ENVMT**

#### **INORGANIC**

**BORON  
CADMIUM  
CHROMIUM  
COPPER  
FLUORIDE  
LEAD  
MERCURY  
NICKLE  
SELENIUM  
SILVER  
ZINC  
ALKALINITY AND ACIDITY  
HYDROGEN ION CONCENTRATION (PH)  
OXIDATION REDUCTION POTENTIAL (EH)  
DISSOLVED CARBON DIOXIDE  
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS  
CHLORIDE  
SULFUR  
DISSOLVED OXYGEN  
SALINTY  
OTHER INORGANIC CHEMICALS**

#### **ORGANIC**

**BOD  
COD  
PHENOLS  
DETERGENTS  
CARCINOGENIC SUBSTANCES  
CARBON CHLOROFORM EXTRACT (CCE)  
CYANIDE  
METHANE  
OTHER ORGANIC COMPOUNDS**

#### **BIOCIDES**

**PESTICIDES**

#### **RADIOACTIVE**

**RADIOACTIVITY**



## **WATER QUALITY**

### **BIOLOGICAL**

#### **PATHOGENIC**

**PATHOGENIC VIRUSES  
PATHOGENIC BACTERIA  
PATHOGENIC PROTOZOA  
OTHER PATHOGENIC ORGANISMS**

#### **AQUATIC LIFE**

**PLANKTON  
BENTHOS  
NEKTON  
OTHER ORGANISMS  
COMMUNITY MAINTENANCE**

### **CNTRVSL**

**SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS  
FLUORIDATION  
WATER QUANTITY  
MERCURY  
OILS  
THERMAL POLLUTION  
OTHER POTENTIALLY CONTROVERSIAL ASPECTS  
AQUIFER YIELD  
CHEMICAL WATER QUALITY  
PHYSICAL WATER QUALITY  
TOXICS**

## **APPENDIX C: KEYWORD THESAURUS**

### **SECTION I**

#### **Use of the Thesaurus**

This thesaurus has been developed to accompany CELDS. Keywords were selected on the basis of their significance and use in environmental laws and regulations, and their effectiveness in indicating the content of a data record and facilitating its retrieval.

All keywords are listed alphabetically, and are left-justified. Indented beneath each term are scope notes (SN) and hierarchical references for the term.

#### **Scope Notes**

Scope notes provide operational definitions of certain keywords as they are used in this thesaurus. For example:

#### **DUMPING GROUNDS**

##### **SN SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AREAS IN A BODY OF WATER.**

Scope notes insure proper use of terms. In this example, the searcher is advised that DUMPING GROUNDS indexes only regulations concerned with disposal sites in water, not those on land.

Five symbols provide guidance in the use of preferred-use terms, more or less specific terms, and other terms. The five symbols are: USE, UF, BT, NT, and RT.

#### **USE, UF**

These symbols indicate the validity of a term. USE sends the user from an invalid term to a valid keyword. UF (used for), a reciprocal symbol, indicates that one concept includes another. In the example below, PETROLEUM is the valid keyword which includes the CRUDE OIL concept.

CRUDE OIL

PETROLEUM

USE PETROLEUM

UF CRUDE OIL

#### **BT, NT**

The place of a term in the hierarchy is indicated by the symbols BT (broader term) and NT (narrower term). A broader term includes one or more narrower (more specific) concepts; these are listed under the broader term following the notation NT. Conversely, when a narrower term appears in the thesaurus, its broader term is indicated by the notation BT.



## **NOISE**

### **NT NOISE CONTROL**

### **NOISE EFFECTS**

### **NOISE CONTROL**

### **BT NOISE**

### **NOISE EFFECTS**

### **BT NOISE**

A broader term retrieves documents indexed by the term itself and documents indexed by all of its narrower terms. A narrower term, on the other hand, retrieves only documents indexed by that specific keyword.

Occasionally, there are more than two levels in the hierarchy. In the example below, there are three:

## **EFFLUENTS**

### **NT INDUSTRIAL WASTES**

### **PROCESS WASTE WATER**

**EFFLUENTS** is the broadest term. **INDUSTRIAL WASTES** is a narrower term which has its own narrower term, **PROCESS WASTE WATER** (indicated by indentation). As the example shows, when the broadest term appears in the thesaurus, levels of narrower terms are indicated by indentation following the NT symbol. Similarly, when the narrowest term appears, all levels of broader terms are listed after the BT symbol. The broadest keyword is given first, and intermediate-level terms are indented.

### **PROCESS WASTE WATER**

### **BT EFFLUENTS**

### **INDUSTRIAL WASTES**

Lists of narrower terms do not define limitations on the scope of a broader term. For example, **EFFLUENTS** can be used to index not only regulations on industrial wastes, but also those on other types of point sources and water pollutants.

## **RT**

**RT** (related term) links keywords that are related either conceptually or hierarchically (i.e., by a common **BT**). In the example below, three narrower terms are related through the common broader term **PESTS**:

## PESTS

### NT PEST CONTROL

### PESTICIDES

All NT terms are referenced reciprocally as RTs; thus, RTs may serve as a "see also" list of related concepts.

PEST CONTROL  
BT PESTS  
RT PESTICIDES

PESTICIDES  
BT PESTS  
RT PEST CONTROL

Six of the broader terms in the thesaurus each have a dozen or more NT terms listed:

AIR POLLUTION SOURCES

NONFERROUS METALS

EXPLOSIVES

ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

INORGANIC COMPOUNDS

POINT SOURCES

When the more specific keywords from these lists appear in the thesaurus, RTs are not given. To list all of them would have required a great deal of repetition and made the thesaurus extremely long. Instead, the notation RT \* has been used to indicate that the broadest term should be checked for a list of potentially related terms. For example, the term BORON is one of 17 NTs listed under the keyword INORGANIC COMPOUNDS. Where BORON appears in the thesaurus, a listing of 16 RTs is replaced by RT \*.

## BORON

### BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS

### RT \*

Six keywords in the thesaurus are reserved for geographical areas or natural bodies which were identified by name in the regulation and data base:

AQCR, SPECIFIC

LAKES, SPECIFIC

BAYS, SPECIFIC

RIVERS, SPECIFIC

COUNTIES, SPECIFIC

URBAN AREAS, SPECIFIC

To retrieve a rule which applies to all lakes in a GPS, the term LAKES would be used; however, a regulation dealing with regulations for a specific lake would be retrieved by the index term LAKES, SPECIFIC. The user who is interested in standards or rules for a particular air quality control region, river, bay, etc., should use the appropriate SPECIFIC term together with the relevant designation (GPS: geographical/political scope, field 6 + each data record). Any abstracts retrieved may then be skimmed for mention of the specific place of interest.



Chemical terms which appear in the thesaurus (e.g. AMMONIA, BORON) should be interpreted to include the chemical name and all its compounds, even though compounds may not be listed as NTs.

## SECTION II

This section of the CELDS thesaurus consists of nine separate lists of keywords, divided by broad subject areas designed for the Army Corps of Engineers. Each area represents either an aspect of the environment (e.g., WATER), or an activity which can affect the environment (e.g., TRANSPORTATION). The nine areas are:

AIR	NOISE
EARTH SCIENCE	SOLID WASTE
ECOLOGY	TRANSPORTATION
HEALTH SCIENCE	WATER
LAND USE	

Each list in Section II contains only those terms from the master list (Section I) which are relevant to the individual subject area. The nine lists include scope notes and preferred use terms (SN, USE, UF), but do not indicate the complete hierarchical structure of BTs, NTs, and RTs. Section II is intended solely as an aid for preparing a search strategy which will be carried out through the master list of Section I.

## **KEYWORD THESAURUS**

### **SECTION I**

#### **ACCIDENTS**

- SN UNINTENTIONAL RELEASES OF CONTAMINANTS INTO THE  
AIR, WATER, OR LAND.
- NT OIL SPILLS

#### **ACIDS**

- BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
- NT NITRIC ACID  
SULFURIC ACID
- RT HAZARDOUS MATERIALS  
\*

#### **AGRICULTURAL POLLUTION**

- NT FEEDLOTS  
GRAIN HANDLING
- RT COTTON GINS  
EROSION  
FERTILIZERS  
OPEN BURNING  
PESTICIDES  
RENDERING

#### **AIR POLLUTION CONTROL**

- SN DEVICE OR PROCEDURE USED TO LIMIT THE RELEASE  
OF CONTAMINANTS INTO THE AIR.
- RT MONITORING

#### **AIR POLLUTION EPISODES**

- SN STATUS DECLARED BY STATE OFFICIALS WHEN AIR  
CONTAMINANTS REACH HIGH LEVELS; EMISSION REDUCTION  
PLANS MUST THEN BE ADHERED TO.

#### **AIR POLLUTION SOURCES**

- NT ASPHALT PLANTS  
BOILERS  
CEMENT PLANTS  
COATINGS  
COKE OVENS  
COTTON GINS  
FERROALLOYS  
STEEL  
FOUNDRIES  
FURNACES  
BLAST FURNACES  
CUPOLAS  
GRAIN HANDLING



HEAT EXCHANGERS  
INCINERATORS  
    CONICAL BURNERS  
INDIRECT SOURCES  
    AIRPORTS  
    ROADS  
INDUSTRIAL COOLING  
LANDFILLS  
    SANITARY LANDFILL  
MANUFACTURING  
    CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING  
NONFERROUS METALS  
    ARSENIC  
    BARIUM  
    BERYLLIUM  
    CADMIUM  
    CHROMIUM  
    COPPER  
    LEAD  
    MANGANESE  
    MERCURY  
    NICKEL  
    SILVER  
    SODIUM  
    ZINC  
OPEN BURNING  
POWER SOURCES  
    INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES  
        DIESEL ENGINES  
        GASOLINE ENGINES  
    NUCLEAR ENERGY  
    STEAM GENERATING PLANTS  
    TURBINES  
PULP MILLS  
SEPARATION PROCESSES  
SINTERING  
SMELTERS  
SPRAYING  
STOCKPILES  
VEHICLES

AIR QUALITY CLASSIFICATION  
    BT CLASSIFICATION  
    RT LAND CLASSIFICATION  
    WATER CLASSIFICATION

AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGIONS  
    USE AQCR, SPECIFIC

AIR QUALITY STANDARDS  
RT EMISSION STANDARDS

AIRBORNE PARTICULATES  
UF PARTICULATES  
NT ASH  
DUST  
FUMES  
MISTS  
SMOKE  
RT OPACITY

AIRCRAFT  
RT VEHICLES  
WATERCRAFT

AIRPORTS  
BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES  
INDIRECT SOURCES  
RT ROADS

ALCOHOLS  
BT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
RT \*

ALDEHYDES  
BT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
RT \*

ALKYL BENZENE SULFONATES  
BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
SULFUR  
RT SULFUR OXIDES  
SULFURIC ACID

AMMONIA  
BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
NT AMMONIA NITROGEN  
RT HAZARDOUS MATERIALS  
\*

AMMONIA NITROGEN  
BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
AMMONIA

AMMUNITION  
BT EXPLOSIVES  
RT \*

AQCR, SPECIFIC  
SN A COLLECTIVE KEYWORD FOR SPECIFIC AQCR'S WHICH



HAVE BEEN TREATED INDIVIDUALLY IN THE REGULATIONS  
AND DATA BASE; NAMES OF AQCR'S ARE NOT LISTED  
IN THE THESAURUS.

UF AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGIONS

AQUATIC ANIMALS

- BT AQUATIC LIFE
- RT AQUATIC PLANTS
- FISH

AQUATIC LIFE

- NT AQUATIC ANIMALS
- AQUATIC PLANTS
- FISH
- RT FLORA
- PROTECTED SPECIES
- WILDLIFE

AQUATIC PLANTS

- BT AQUATIC LIFE
- RT AQUATIC ANIMALS
- FISH

ARSENIC

- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
- NONFERROUS METALS
- INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
- NONFERROUS METALS
- POINT SOURCES
- NONFERROUS METALS
- RT \*

ASBESTOS

- BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
- SILICATES
- POINT SOURCES
- RT FELDSPARS
- HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
- \*

ASH

- BT AIRBORNE PARTICULATES
- RT DUST
- FUMES
- MISTS
- SMOKE

ASPHALT PLANTS

- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
- RT \*

**ATLANTIC OCEAN**

RT COASTS  
SALINE WATER  
WATERWAYS  
WETLANDS

**BACTERIA**

NT FECAL COLIFORMS  
RT HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

**BARIUM**

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES  
NONFERROUS METALS  
INORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
NONFERROUS METALS  
POINT SOURCES  
NONFERROUS METALS  
RT \*

**BASINS**

USE BAYS, SPECIFIC

**BAYS, SPECIFIC**

SN A COLLECTIVE KEYWORD FOR SPECIFIC BAYS WHICH HAVE  
BEEN TREATED INDIVIDUALLY IN THE REGULATIONS  
AND DATA BASE; NAMES OF BAYS ARE NOT LISTED  
IN THE THESAURUS.  
UF BASINS  
HARBORS  
RT SEAPORTS

**BERYLLIUM**

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES  
NONFERROUS METALS  
INORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
NONFERROUS METALS  
POINT SOURCES  
NONFERROUS METALS  
RT \*

**BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND**

USE BOD

**BIOLOGICAL WARFARE AGENTS**

RT CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS  
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

**BLACK POWDER**

BT EXPLOSIVES  
RT \*



**BLAST FURNACES**

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES  
FURNACES  
POINT SOURCES  
FURNACES  
RT CUPOLAS

**BLASTING CAPS**

BT EXPLOSIVES  
RT \*

**BOD**

UF BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND  
RT COD  
DISSOLVED OXYGEN

**BOILERS**

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES  
POINT SOURCES  
RT \*

**BORON**

BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
RT \*

**CADMIUM**

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES  
NONFERROUS METALS  
INORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
NONFERROUS METALS  
POINT SOURCES  
NONFERROUS METALS  
RT \*

**CANNON AMMUNITION**

BT EXPLOSIVES  
RT \*

**CARBON**

BT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
NT CARBON MONOXIDE  
ORGANIC CARBON  
RT CCE  
HYDROCARBONS  
\*

**CARBON CHLOROFORM EXTRACT**

USE CCE

**CARBON MONOXIDE**

- BT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
CARBON
- RT ORGANIC CARBON  
OXIDANTS

**CCE**

- UF CARBON CHLOROFORM EXTRACT
- BT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS
- RT CARBON  
\*

**CEMENT PLANTS**

- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES  
POINT SOURCES
- RT \*

**CHANNELIZATION**

- SN ANY ACT WHICH AFFECTS THE BED OR ROUTE OF A BODY  
OF WATER.
- NT DREDGING

**CHANNELS**

- RT WATERWAYS

**CHEMICAL AMMUNITION**

- BT EXPLOSIVES
- RT \*

**CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING**

- SN TERM TO DENOTE POINT SOURCES WHICH MANUFACTURE  
INORGANIC OR ORGANIC CHEMICALS.
- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES  
MANUFACTURING  
POINT SOURCES
- RT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
ORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
\*

**CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND**

- USE COD

**CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS**

- RT BIOLOGICAL WARFARE AGENTS  
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

**CHLORIDES**

- NT VINYL CHLORIDES
- RT HAZARDOUS MATERIALS



**CHLORINE**

BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS

RT \*

**CHROMIUM**

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES

NONFERROUS METALS

INORGANIC COMPOUNDS

NONFERROUS METALS

POINT SOURCES

NONFERROUS METALS

RT \*

**CITIES**

USE URBAN AREAS

URBAN AREAS, SPECIFIC

**CLASSIFICATION**

SN QUALITY AND/OR USE CLASSIFICATION FOR LAND OR  
WATER; ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS FOR AIR QUALITY.

NT AIR QUALITY CLASSIFICATION

LAND CLASSIFICATION

WATER QUALITY CLASSIFICATION

**COAL**

BT FUELS

RT COKE

LIQUID FUELS

PETROLEUM

WOOD

**COASTS**

RT ATLANTIC OCEAN

PACIFIC OCEAN

SALINE WATER

SEAPORTS

TIDAL WATER

WETLANDS

**COATINGS**

SN SUBSTANCES APPLIED TO SURFACES BY ELECTROPLATING  
OR SPRAYING IN A MANNER PERMITTING RELEASE OF  
POLLUTANTS; E.G., PAINTS OR METALS.

UF ELECTROPLATING

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES

POINT SOURCES

RT HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

SPRAYING

\*

**COD**

UF CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND  
RT BOD  
DISSOLVED OXYGEN

**COKE**

BT FUELS  
RT COAL  
LIQUID FUELS  
PETROLEUM  
WOOD

**COKE OVENS**

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES  
POINT SOURCES  
RT \*

**COLIFORM BACTERIA**

USE FECAL COLIFORMS

**COLOR**

**CONDUCTIVITY**

**CONICAL BURNERS**

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES  
INCINERATORS  
WASTE DISPOSAL  
INCINERATORS

**CONTAINERS**

RT PACKAGING  
STORAGE TANKS

**COPPER**

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES  
NONFERROUS METALS  
INORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
NONFERROUS METALS  
POINT SOURCES  
NONFERROUS METALS

RT \*

**COTTON GINS**

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES  
RT AGRICULTURAL POLLUTION  
\*



**COUNTIES, SPECIFIC**

SN A COLLECTIVE KEYWORD FOR SPECIFIC COUNTIES WHICH  
HAVE BEEN TREATED INDIVIDUALLY IN THE REGULATIONS  
AND DATA BASE; NAMES OF COUNTIES ARE NOT LISTED  
IN THE THESAURUS.

**CRUDE OIL**

USE PETROLEUM

**CUPOLAS**

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES  
FURNACES  
POINT SOURCES  
FURNACES  
RT BLAST FURNACES

**CYANIDES**

BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
RT HAZARDOUS MATERIALS  
\*

**DAMS**

USE IMPOUNDMENTS OF WATER

**DEPOSITION**

SN THE SETTLING OUT, PLACING DOWN, OR ACCUMULATION OF  
ANY KIND OF LOOSE, SOLID OR ROCK MATERIAL BY ANY  
NATURAL PROCESS.  
RT EROSION  
SEDIMENTATION  
SETTLEABLE SOLIDS

**DESIGN CRITERIA**

**DETONATING DEVICES**

BT EXPLOSIVES  
RT \*

**DIESEL ENGINES**

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES  
POWER SOURCES  
INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES  
POINT SOURCES  
POWER SOURCES  
INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES  
RT GASOLINE ENGINES

**DISPERSANTS**

UF EMULSIFIERS  
RT OIL SPILLS  
SOLVENTS

DISSOLVED OXYGEN

RT BOD  
COD

DISSOLVED SOLIDS

RT SETTLEABLE SOLIDS  
SUSPENDED SOLIDS

DREDGING

BT CHANNELIZATION

DRINKING WATER

USE POTABLE WATER

DUMPING GROUNDS

SN SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AREAS IN A BODY OF WATER.  
BT WASTE DISPOSAL  
RT GARBAGE COLLECTION  
INCINERATORS  
JUNKYARDS  
LANDFILLS  
OPEN BURNING  
OPEN DUMPING  
TRANSFER STATIONS  
WASTE PROCESSING

DUST

BT AIRBORNE PARTICULATES  
RT ASH  
FUMES  
MISTS  
SMOKE

ECONOMIC POISONS

USE PESTICIDES

EFFLUENT STANDARDS

RT WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

EFFLUENTS

NT INDUSTRIAL WASTES  
PROCESS WASTE WATER  
SEWAGE  
RT MIXING ZONE  
POINT SOURCES  
THERMAL POLLUTION

ELECTROPLATING

USE COATINGS



EMISSION STANDARDS  
RT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

EMISSIONS  
NT EXHAUST EMISSIONS

EMULSIFIERS  
USE DISPERSANTS

ENDANGERED SPECIES  
BT PROTECTED SPECIES  
RT THREATENED SPECIES

EROSION  
RT AGRICULTURAL POLLUTION  
DEPOSITION  
SEDIMENTATION  
SETTLEABLE SOLIDS

ESTUARIES  
BT TIDAL WATER

ETHYLENE  
BT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
RT \*

EXHAUST EMISSIONS  
BT EMISSIONS

EXHAUST SYSTEMS  
SN TERM INCLUDES EXHAUST AND VENTILATING SYSTEMS.

EXPLOSIVE BOMBS  
BT EXPLOSIVES  
RT \*

EXPLOSIVE GRENADES  
BT EXPLOSIVES  
RT \*

EXPLOSIVE MINES  
BT EXPLOSIVES  
RT \*

EXPLOSIVE POWER DEVICES  
BT EXPLOSIVES  
RT \*

**EXPLOSIVE PROJECTILES**

BT EXPLOSIVES

RT \*

**EXPLOSIVE TORPEDOS**

BT EXPLOSIVES

RT \*

**EXPLOSIVES**

NT AMMUNITION

BLACK POWDER

BLASTING CAPS

CANNON AMMUNITION

CHEMICAL AMMUNITION

DETONATING DEVICES

EXPLOSIVE BOMBS

EXPLOSIVE GRENADES

EXPLOSIVE MINES

EXPLOSIVE POWER DEVICES

EXPLOSIVE PROJECTILES

EXPLOSIVE TORPEDOS

GAS MINES

GAS PROJECTILES

HIGH EXPLOSIVES

IGNITERS

INCENDIARY PROJECTILES

INITIATING EXPLOSIVE

JET THRUST UNITS

LOW EXPLOSIVES

NONEXPLOSIVE AMMUNITION

PROPELLANT EXPLOSIVES

ROCKET AMMUNITION

ROCKET MOTORS

STARTER CARTRIDGES

RT HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

PACKAGING

STORAGE

TRANSPORTATION

**FECAL COLIFORMS**

UF COLIFORM BACTERIA

BT BACTERIA

**FEEDLOTS**

BT AGRICULTURAL POLLUTION

POINT SOURCES

RT GRAIN HANDLING

\*



**FELDSPARS**

- BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
SILICATES
- RT ASBESTOS

**FERROALLOYS**

- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES  
POINT SOURCES
- NT STEEL
- RT IRON  
SMELTERS  
\*

**FERTILIZERS**

- BT POINT SOURCES
- RT AGRICULTURAL POLLUTION  
\*

**FIRES**

- RT OPEN BURNING

**FISH**

- SN TERM INCLUDES SHELLFISH; DISTINGUISHED FROM OTHER  
AQUATIC ANIMALS MAINLY BY ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE.
- UF SHELLFISH
- BT AQUATIC LIFE
- RT AQUATIC ANIMALS  
AQUATIC PLANTS

**FLOATING DEBRIS**

**FLOOD CONTROL**

**FLORA**

- UF PLANT LIFE
- RT AQUATIC LIFE  
PROTECTED SPECIES  
WILDLIFE

**FLUORIDES**

- BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS
- RT \*

**FOREST PRESERVATION**

- RT LAND PRESERVATION

**FOUNDRIES**

- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
- RT \*

**FUEL OIL**

- BT FUELS
  - LIQUID FUELS
- RT GASOLINE

**FUELS**

- NT COAL
  - COKE
  - LIQUID FUELS
    - FUEL OIL
    - GASOLINE
  - WOOD

**FUMES**

- BT AIRBORNE PARTICULATES
- RT ASH
  - DUST
  - MISTS
  - SMOKE

**FURNACES**

- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
  - POINT SOURCES
- NT BLAST FURNACES
  - CUPOLAS
- RT \*

**GARBAGE COLLECTION**

- BT WASTE DISPOSAL
- RT DUMPING GROUNDS
  - INCINERATORS
  - JUNKYARDS
  - LANDFILLS
  - OPEN BURNING
  - OPEN DUMPING
  - TRANSFER STATIONS
  - WASTE PROCESSING

**GAS MINES**

- BT EXPLOSIVES
- RT \*

**GAS PROJECTILES**

- BT EXPLOSIVES
- RT \*

**GASOLINE**

- BT FUELS
  - LIQUID FUELS
- RT FUEL OIL



**GASOLINE ENGINES**

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES

POWER SOURCES

INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES

POINT SOURCES

POWER SOURCES

INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES

RT DIESEL ENGINES

**GRAIN HANDLING**

BT AGRICULTURAL POLLUTION

AIR POLLUTION SOURCES

POINT SOURCES

RT FEEDLOTS

\*

**HARBORS**

USE BAYS, SPECIFIC

**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**

RT ACIDS

AMMONIA

ASBESTOS

BACTERIA

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE AGENTS

CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS

CHLORIDES

COATINGS

CYANIDES

EXPLOSIVES

INDUSTRIAL WASTES

NONFERROUS METALS

OILS

PESTICIDES

RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

SEWAGE

SLUDGE

SOLVENTS

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

TRANSFER STATIONS

TRANSPORTATION

VOLATILE SUBSTANCES

**HEAT EXCHANGERS**

UF INDIRECT HEAT EXCHANGERS

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES

RT \*

**HERBICIDES**

USE PESTICIDES

**HIGH EXPLOSIVES**

BT EXPLOSIVES  
RT \*

**HYDROCARBONS**

BT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
RT CARBON  
HYDROGEN  
\*

**HYDROGEN**

BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
NT HYDROGEN FLUORIDE  
HYDROGEN SULFIDE  
RT HYDROCARBONS  
PH  
\*

**HYDROGEN FLUORIDE**

BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
HYDROGEN  
RT HYDROGEN SULFIDE

**HYDROGEN ION CONCENTRATION**  
USE PH

**HYDROGEN SULFIDE**

BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
HYDROGEN  
RT HYDROGEN FLUORIDE

**IGNITERS**

BT EXPLOSIVES  
RT \*

**IMPOUNDMENTS OF WATER**

UF RESERVOIRS  
DAMS

**INCENDIARY PROJECTILES**

BT EXPLOSIVES  
RT \*

**INCINERATORS**

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES  
WASTE DISPOSAL  
NT CONICAL BURNERS  
RT DUMPING GROUNDS  
GARBAGE COLLECTION



JUNKYARDS  
LANDFILLS  
OPEN BURNING  
OPEN DUMPING  
TRANSFER STATIONS  
WASTE PROCESSING  
\*

INDIRECT HEAT EXCHANGERS  
USE HEAT EXCHANGERS

INDIRECT SOURCES

SN A COLLECTIVE TERM FOR BUILDINGS, FACILITIES, AND  
INSTALLATIONS, THE EXISTENCE OR USE OF WHICH LEADS  
TO AIR POLLUTANT EMISSIONS; E.G., SHOPPING CENTERS,  
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION AREAS, PARKING LOTS, OFFICES.  
BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES  
NT AIRPORTS  
ROADS  
RT \*

INDUSTRIAL COOLING

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES  
RT \*

INDUSTRIAL WASTES

BT EFFLUENTS  
NT PROCESS WASTE WATER  
RT HAZARDOUS MATERIALS  
SEWAGE

INITIATING EXPLOSIVES

BT EXPLOSIVES  
RT \*

INORGANIC COMPOUNDS

NT ACIDS  
NITRIC ACID  
SULFURIC ACID  
AMMONIA  
AMMONIA NITROGEN  
BORON  
CHLORINE  
CYANIDES  
FLUORIDES  
HYDROGEN  
HYDROGEN FLUORIDE  
HYDROGEN SULFIDE

IRON  
KAOLINITE  
MICA  
NITROGEN  
    NITRIC ACID  
    NITROGEN OXIDES  
        NITROGEN DIOXIDE  
NONFERROUS METALS  
    ARSENIC  
    BARIUM  
    BERYLLIUM  
    CADMIUM  
    CHROMIUM  
    COPPER  
    LEAD  
    MANGANESE  
    MERCURY  
    NICKEL  
    SILVER  
    SODIUM  
    ZINC  
PHOSPHORUS  
SELENIUM  
SILICATES  
    ASBESTOS  
    FELDSPARS  
SULFUR  
    ALKYL BENZENE SULFONATES  
    SULFUR OXIDES  
        SULFUR DIOXIDE  
    SULFURIC ACID  
RT CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING

INSECTICIDES  
USE PESTICIDES

INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES  
    BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES  
        POWER SOURCES  
        POINT SOURCES  
        POWER SOURCES  
    NT DIESEL ENGINES  
        GASOLINE ENGINES  
    RT NUCLEAR ENERGY  
        STEAM GENERATING PLANTS  
        TURBINES  
        VEHICLES



**IRON**

BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
POINT SOURCES  
RT FERROALLOYS  
\*

**JET THRUST UNITS**

BT EXPLOSIVES  
RT \*

**JUNKYARDS**

BT WASTE DISPOSAL  
RT DUMPING GROUNDS  
GARBAGE COLLECTION  
INCINERATORS  
LANDFILLS  
OPEN BURNING  
OPEN DUMPING  
TRANSFER STATIONS  
WASTE PROCESSING

**KAOLINITE**

BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
RT \*

**LAKES**

NT LAKES, SPECIFIC  
RT WATERWAYS

**LAKES, SPECIFIC**

SN A COLLECTIVE TERM FOR SPECIFIC LAKES WHICH HAVE  
BEEN TREATED INDIVIDUALLY IN THE REGULATIONS AND  
DATA BASE; NAMES OF LAKES ARE NOT LISTED IN  
THE THESAURUS.  
BT LAKES

**LAND ACQUISITION**

**LAND CLASSIFICATION**

BT CLASSIFICATION  
RT AIR QUALITY CLASSIFICATION  
WATER QUALITY CLASSIFICATION

**LAND PRESERVATION**

RT FOREST PRESERVATION

## **LANDFILLS**

- SN** SITES FOR DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTES ON LAND BY COVERING; SITES OR DISPOSAL PROCEDURES USED ARE INADEQUATE FOR SANITARY DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS OR PUTRESCIBLE WASTES.
- BT** AIR POLLUTION SOURCES  
WASTE DISPOSAL
- NT** SANITARY LANDFILL
- RT** DUMPING GROUNDS  
GARBAGE COLLECTION  
INCINERATORS  
JUNKYARDS  
OPEN BURNING  
OPEN DUMPING  
TRANSFER STATIONS  
WASTE PROCESSING  
\*

## **LEAD**

- BT** AIR POLLUTION SOURCES  
NONFERROUS METALS  
INORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
NONFERROUS METALS  
POINT SOURCES  
NONFERROUS METALS
- RT** \*

## **LIQUID FUELS**

- BT** FUELS
- NT** FUEL OIL  
GASOLINE
- RT** COAL  
COKE  
OILS  
WOOD

## **LOW EXPLOSIVES**

- BT** EXPLOSIVES
- RT** \*

## **LUMBER**

- SN** WOOD USED AS A SOURCE OF BUILDING MATERIAL.
- BT** POINT SOURCES
- RT** PULP MILLS  
WOOD  
\*



**MANGANESE**

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES  
NONFERROUS METALS  
INORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
NONFERROUS METALS  
POINT SOURCES  
NONFERROUS METALS

RT \*

**MANUFACTURING**

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES  
NT CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING  
RT POINT SOURCES

\*

**MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE CONCENTRATION**

SN TERM USED ONLY FOR RADIATION STANDARDS.  
BT RADIATION STANDARDS  
RT MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE DOSE

**MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE DOSE**

SN TERM USED ONLY FOR RADIATION STANDARDS.  
BT RADIATION STANDARDS  
RT MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE CONCENTRATION

**MEASUREMENTS**

SN TERM FOR MEASUREMENTS OR MEASUREMENT METHODS  
REQUIRED FOR A PARTICULAR POLLUTANT, EMISSION,  
OR EFFLUENT.

**MERCURY**

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES  
NONFERROUS METALS  
INORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
NONFERROUS METALS  
POINT SOURCES  
NONFERROUS METALS

RT \*

**METHYLENE BLUE**

BT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
RT \*

**MICA**

BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
RT \*

**MISTS**

BT AIRBORNE PARTICULATES  
RT ASH  
DUST  
FUMES  
SMOKE

**MIXING ZONE**

SN AN AREA OF WATER TO WHICH EFFLUENTS, INCLUDING HEAT,  
MAY BE DISCHARGED FOR DISPERSAL.  
RT EFFLUENTS

**MONITORING**

NT STACK MONITORING  
RT AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

**NICKEL**

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES  
NONFERROUS METALS  
INORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
NONFERROUS METALS  
POINT SOURCES  
NONFERROUS METALS  
RT \*

**NITRATES**

RT NITRITES  
NITROGEN

**NITRIC ACID**

BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
ACIDS  
NITROGEN  
RT NITROGEN OXIDES  
SULFURIC ACID

**NITRITES**

RT NITRATES  
NITROGEN

**NITROGEN**

BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
NT NITRIC ACID  
NITROGEN OXIDES  
NITROGEN DIOXIDE  
RT NITRATES  
NITRITES  
\*



**NITROGEN DIOXIDE**

- BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS**
  - NITROGEN**
  - NITROGEN OXIDES**

**NITROGEN OXIDES**

- BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS**
  - NITROGEN**
- NT NITROGEN DIOXIDE**
- BT NITRIC ACID**
- OXIDANTS**

**NOISE**

- NT NOISE CONTROL**
- NOISE LEVELS**

**NOISE CONTROL**

- BT NOISE**
- RT NOISE LEVELS**

**NOISE LEVELS**

- BT NOISE**
- RT NOISE CONTROL**

**NONEXPLOSIVE AMMUNITION**

- BT EXPLOSIVES**
- RT \***

**NONFERROUS METALS**

- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES**
  - INORGANIC COMPOUNDS**
  - POINT SOURCES**
- NT ARSENIC**
- BARIUM**
- BERYLLIUM**
- CADMIUM**
- CHROMIUM**
- COPPER**
- LEAD**
- MANGANESE**
- MERCURY**
- NICKEL**
- SILVER**
- SODIUM**
- ZINC**
- RT HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**
- SMELTERS**
- \***

NUCLEAR ENERGY

- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
  - POWER SOURCES
  - POINT SOURCES
  - POWER SOURCES
- RT INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES
- STEAM GENERATING PLANTS
- TURBINES

ODORS

OIL SPILLS

- BT ACCIDENTS
  - ORGANIC COMPOUNDS
  - OILS
- RT DISPERSANTS
- OIL STORAGE
- OIL TRANSFER
- SOLVENTS

OIL STORAGE

- BT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS
  - OILS
  - STORAGE
- RT OIL SPILLS
- OIL TRANSFER

OIL TRANSFER

- BT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS
  - OILS
- RT OIL SPILLS
- OIL STORAGE

OILS

- BT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS
- NT OIL SPILLS
- OIL STORAGE
- OIL TRANSFER
- RT HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
- LIQUID FUELS
- PETROLEUM
- REFINERIES
- SALVAGE
- WELLS
- \*

OPACITY

- RT AIRBORNE PARTICULATES



OPEN BURNING

- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES  
WASTE DISPOSAL
- RT AGRICULTURAL POLLUTION  
DUMPING GROUNDS  
FIRES  
GARBAGE COLLECTION  
INCINERATORS  
JUNKYARDS  
LANDFILLS  
OPEN DUMPING  
TRANSFER STATIONS  
WASTE PROCESSING

\*

OPEN DUMPING

- BT WASTE DISPOSAL
- RT DUMPING GROUNDS  
GARBAGE COLLECTION  
INCINERATORS  
JUNKYARDS  
LANDFILLS  
OPEN BURNING  
TRANSFER STATIONS  
WASTE PROCESSING

ORGANIC CARBON

- UF TOC  
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON
- BT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
CARBON
- RT CARBON MONOXIDE

ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

- NT ALCOHOLS  
ALDEHYDES  
CARBON  
CARBON MONOXIDE  
ORGANIC CARBON
- CCE  
ETHYLENE  
HYDROCARBONS  
METHYLENE BLUE  
OILS  
OIL SPILLS  
OIL STORAGE  
OIL TRANSFER
- PHENOLS
- RT CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING

**OXIDANTS**

- RT CARBON MONOXIDE**
- NITROGEN OXIDES**
- PHOTOCHEMICAL REACTIONS**
- SULFUR OXIDES**

**PACIFIC OCEAN**

- RT COASTS**
- SALINE WATER**
- WATERWAYS**
- WETLANDS**

**PACKAGING**

- RT CONTAINERS**
- EXPLOSIVES**
- RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES**
- STORAGE TANKS**

**PARTICULATES**

- USE AIRBORNE PARTICULATES**

**PERMITS**

- SN LICENSES REQUIRED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OR OPERATION  
OF A FACILITY OR THE PERFORMANCE OF SOME ACT.**

**PEST CONTROL**

- BT PESTS**
- RT PESTICIDES**

**PESTICIDES**

- UF ECONOMIC POISONS**
- HERBICIDES**
- INSECTICIDES**
- BT PESTS**
- RT AGRICULTURAL POLLUTION**
- HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**
- PEST CONTROL**
- SPRAYING**

**PESTS**

- NT PEST CONTROL**
- PESTICIDES**
- RT WILDLIFE**



**PETROLEUM**

UF CRUDE OIL  
BT POINT SOURCES  
RT COAL  
COKE  
OILS  
REFINERIES  
SALVAGE  
WELLS  
\*

**PH**

UF HYDROGEN ION CONCENTRATION  
RT HYDROGEN

**PHENOLS**

BT ORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
RT \*

**PHOSPHORUS**

BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
RT \*

**PHOTOCHEMICAL REACTIONS**

RT OXIDANTS

**PLANT LIFE**

USE FLORA

**PLASTICS AND SYNTHETICS**

UF SYNTHETICS  
BT POINT SOURCES  
NT VINYL CHLORIDES  
RT \*

**POINT SOURCES**

SN MANUFACTURING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY; PROCESSES  
AND SUBSTANCES CAUSING WATER POLLUTION, FOR WHICH  
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS ESTABLISHED EFFLUENT  
STANDARDS.  
NT ASBESTOS  
BOILERS  
CEMENT PLANTS  
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING  
COATINGS  
COKE OVENS  
FEEDLOTS  
FERROALLOYS  
STEEL  
FERTILIZERS

- FURNACES
  - BLAST FURNACES
  - CUPOLAS
- GRAIN HANDLING
- IRON
- LUMBER
- NONFERROUS METALS
  - ARSENIC
  - BARIUM
  - BERYLLIUM
  - CADMIUM
  - CHROMIUM
  - COPPER
  - LEAD
  - MANGANESE
  - MERCURY
  - NICKEL
  - SILVER
  - SODIUM
  - ZINC
- PETROLEUM
- PLASTICS AND SYNTHETICS
  - VINYL CHLORIDES
- POWER SOURCES
  - INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES
    - DIESEL ENGINES
    - GASOLINE ENGINES
  - NUCLEAR ENERGY
  - STEAM GENERATING PLANTS
  - TURBINES
- PULP MILLS
- REFINERIES
- RUBBER
- SINTERING
- RT EFFLUENTS
- MANUFACTURING
- POTABLE WATER
  - UF DRINKING WATER
  - RT WELLS



**POWER SOURCES**

- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES  
POINT SOURCES
- NT INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES
  - DIESEL ENGINES
  - GASOLINE ENGINES
  - NUCLEAR ENERGY
  - STEAM GENERATING PLANTS
  - TURBINES
- RT \*

**PROCESS WASTE WATER**

- BT EFFLUENTS
- INDUSTRIAL WASTES

**PROPELLANT EXPLOSIVES**

- BT EXPLOSIVES
- RT \*

**PROTECTED SPECIES**

- NT ENDANGERED SPECIES
- THREATENED SPECIES
- RT AQUATIC LIFE
- FLORA
- WILDLIFE

**PULP MILLS**

- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
- POINT SOURCES
- RT LUMBER
- WOOD
- \*

**RADIATION SOURCES**

**RADIATION STANDARDS**

- NT MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE CONCENTRATION
- MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE DOSE

**RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES**

- RT HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
- PACKAGING
- STORAGE
- TRANSPORTATION
- WASTE DISPOSAL

**RECYCLING**

- BT WASTE PROCESSING

**RECORD KEEPING**

- SN** REQUIRED RECORDING AND FILING OF DATA FOR POSSIBLE INSPECTION BY A SUPERVISING AGENCY.
- RT** REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

**REFINERIES**

- BT** POINT SOURCES
- RT** OILS  
PETROLEUM  
\*

**REFUSE**

- UF** SOLID WASTE
- RT** WASTE DISPOSAL

**RENDERING**

- RT** AGRICULTURAL POLLUTION

**REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

- SN** REQUIREMENTS THAT REPORTS BE FILED WITH A SUPERVISORY AGENCY, EITHER AS A PART OF NORMAL OPERATIONS OR AFTER AN ACCIDENT.
- RT** RECORD KEEPING

**RESERVOIRS**

- USE** IMPOUNDMENTS OF WATER

**RIVERS**

- UF** STREAMS
- NT** RIVERS, SPECIFIC
- RT** WATERWAYS

**RIVERS, SPECIFIC**

- SN** A COLLECTIVE KEYWORD FOR SPECIFIC RIVERS WHICH HAVE BEEN TREATED INDIVIDUALLY IN THE REGULATIONS AND DATA BASE; NAMES OF RIVERS ARE NOT LISTED IN THE THESAURUS.
- BT** RIVERS

**ROADS**

- BT** AIR POLLUTION SOURCES  
INDIRECT SOURCES
- RT** AIRPORTS

**ROCKET AMMUNITION**

- BT** EXPLOSIVES
- RT** \*



**ROCKET MOTORS**

BT EXPLOSIVES  
RT \*

**RUBBER**

BT POINT SOURCES  
RT \*

**SALINE WATER**

RT ATLANTIC OCEAN  
COASTS  
PACIFIC OCEAN  
TIDAL WATER  
WETLANDS

**SALTS**

**SALVAGE**

SN COLLECTION AND RECYCLING OF OIL AND PETROLEUM;  
DOES NOT INCLUDE RECYCLING OF CANS, PAPER, GLASS, ETC.  
RT OILS  
PETROLEUM

**SANITARY LANDFILL**

SN SITES FOR NONPOLLUTING DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTES  
ON THE LAND, BY SPREADING WASTES IN LAYERS,  
COMPACTING THEM TO THE SMALLEST PRACTICAL  
VOLUME, AND COVERING THEM WITH SOIL DAILY.  
BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES  
LANDFILLS  
WASTE DISPOSAL  
LANDFILLS

**SCUM**

**SEAPORTS**

RT BAYS, SPECIFIC  
COASTS

**SEDIMENTATION**

RT DEPOSITION  
EROSION  
SETTLEABLE SOLIDS

**SEDIMENTS**

USE SETTLEABLE SOLIDS

**SELENIUM**

BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
RT \*

SEPARATION PROCESSES

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES  
RT \*

SETTLEABLE SOLIDS

UF SEDIMENTS  
RT DEPOSITION  
DISSOLVED SOLIDS  
EROSION  
SEDIMENTATION  
SUSPENDED SOLIDS

SEWAGE

BT EFFLUENTS  
RT HAZARDOUS MATERIALS  
INDUSTRIAL WASTES  
SLUDGE

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

NT SEWER SYSTEMS  
WATER TREATMENT WORKS

SEWER SYSTEMS

SN NETWORKS OF SEWER PIPES.  
BT SEWAGE DISPOSAL  
RT WATER TREATMENT WORKS

SHELLFISH

USE FISH

SILICATES

BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
NT ASBESTOS  
FELDSPARS  
RT \*

SILVER

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES  
NONFERROUS METALS  
INORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
NONFERROUS METALS  
POINT SOURCES  
NONFERROUS METALS  
RT \*

SINTERING

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES  
POINT SOURCES  
RT \*



**SLUDGE**

RT HAZARDOUS MATERIALS  
SEWAGE

**SMELTERS**

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES  
RT FERROALLOYS  
NONFERROUS METALS  
\*

**SMOKE**

BT AIRBORNE PARTICULATES  
RT ASH  
DUST  
FUMES  
MISTS

**SODIUM**

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES  
NONFERROUS METALS  
INORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
NONFERROUS METALS  
POINT SOURCES  
NONFERROUS METALS

**SOLID WASTE**

USE REFUSE

**SOLVENTS**

RT DISPERSANTS  
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS  
OIL SPILLS

**SPRAYING**

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES  
RT COATINGS  
PESTICIDES  
\*

**STACK MONITORING**

SN CONTINUOUS MEASUREMENT OF STACK EMISSIONS.  
BT MONITORING  
RT STACK TESTS

**STACK TESTS**

SN OCCASIONAL MEASUREMENTS OF STACK EMISSIONS.  
BT TESTS  
RT STACK MONITORING

**STARTER CARTRIDGES**

BT EXPLOSIVES

RT \*

**STEAM GENERATING PLANTS**

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES

POWER SOURCES

POINT SOURCES

POWER SOURCES

RT INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES

NUCLEAR ENERGY

TURBINES

**STEEL**

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES

FERROALLOYS

POINT SOURCES

FERROALLOYS

**STOCKPILES**

SN SUPPLIES OF MATERIALS STORED IN THE OPEN, WHICH  
COULD CAUSE FUGITIVE DUST.

BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES

RT \*

**STORAGE**

NT OIL STORAGE

RT EXPLOSIVES

RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

**STORAGE TANKS**

RT CONTAINERS

PACKAGING

**STREAMS**

USE RIVERS

**SULFATES**

RT SULFUR

**SULFITES**

RT SULFUR

**SULFUR**

BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS

NT ALKYL BENZENE SULFONATES

SULFUR OXIDES

SULFUR DIOXIDE

SULFURIC ACID

RT SULFATES

SULFITES

\*



**SULFUR DIOXIDE**

- BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS**
  - SULFUR**
  - SULFUR OXIDES**

**SULFUR OXIDES**

- BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS**
  - SULFUR**
- NT SULFUR DIOXIDE**
- RT ALKYL BENZENE SULFONATES**
  - OXIDANTS**
  - SULFURIC ACID**

**SULFURIC ACID**

- BT INORGANIC COMPOUNDS**
  - ACIDS**
  - SULFUR**
- RT ALKYL BENZENE SULFONATES**
  - NITRIC ACID**
  - SULFUR OXIDES**

**SUSPENDED SOLIDS**

- UF TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS**
- RT DISSOLVED SOLIDS**
  - SETTLABLE SOLIDS**

**SYNTHETICS**

- USE PLASTICS AND SYNTHETICS**

**TASTE**

**TEMPERATURE**

- RT THERMAL POLLUTION**

**TESTS**

- NT STACK TESTS**

**THERMAL POLLUTION**

- RT EFFLUENTS**
  - TEMPERATURE**

**THREATENED SPECIES**

- BT PROTECTED SPECIES**
- RT ENDANGERED SPECIES**

**TIDAL WATER**

- SN** WATER AFFECTED BY THE TIDES; WATERS ARE OF VARYING SALINITY.
- NT** ESTUARIES
- RT** COASTS  
SALINE WATER  
WETLANDS

**TOC**

- USE ORGANIC CARBON**

**TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON**

- USE ORGANIC CARBON**

**TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS**

- USE SUSPENDED SOLIDS**

**TOXIC SUBSTANCES**

- SN** TERM USED IF A SPECIFIC TOXIC SUBSTANCE IS NOT LISTED IN THE ABSTRACT AND/OR THESAURUS.
- RT** HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

**TRANSFER STATIONS**

- SN** SUPPLEMENTAL TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES USED TO TRANSFER SOLID WASTES FROM SMALL VEHICLES TO LARGER ONES.
- BT** WASTE DISPOSAL
- RT** DUMPING GROUNDS  
GARBAGE COLLECTION  
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS  
INCINERATORS  
JUNKYARDS  
LANDFILLS  
OPEN BURNING  
OPEN DUMPING  
WASTE PROCESSING

**TRANSPORTATION**

- RT** EXPLOSIVES  
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS  
RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

**TSS**

- USE SUSPENDED SOLIDS**

**TURBIDITY**



**TURBINES**

- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
  - POWER SOURCES
  - POINT SOURCES
  - POWER SOURCES
- RT INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES
  - NUCLEAR ENERGY
  - STEAM GENERATING PLANTS

**URBAN AREAS**

- UF CITIES
- NT URBAN AREAS, SPECIFIC

**URBAN AREAS, SPECIFIC**

- SN A COLLECTIVE KEYWORD FOR SPECIFIC URBAN AREAS WHICH HAVE BEEN TREATED INDIVIDUALLY IN THE REGULATIONS AND DATA BASE; NAMES OF CITIES ARE NOT LISTED IN THE THESAURUS.
- UF CITIES
- BT URBAN AREAS

**VARIANCE**

- SN LICENSE TO ENGAGE IN AN ACT CONTRARY TO THE RULE.

**VEHICLES**

- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES
- RT AIR CRAFT
  - INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES
  - WATERCRAFT
- \*

**VINYL CHLORIDES**

- BT CHLORIDES
  - POINT SOURCES
  - PLASTICS AND SYNTHETICS

**VOLATILE SUBSTANCES**

- RT HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

**WASTE DISPOSAL**

- NT DUMPING GROUNDS
  - GARBAGE COLLECTION
  - INCINERATORS
    - CONICAL BURNERS
  - JUNKYARDS
  - LANDFILLS
    - SANITARY LANDFILL

OPEN BURNING  
OPEN DUMPING  
TRANSFER STATIONS  
WASTE PROCESSING  
RECYCLING  
RT RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES  
REFUSE

**WASTE PROCESSING**

SN REFUSE TREATMENT METHODS, INCLUDING SHREDDING,  
BALING, AND COMPOSTING.  
BT WASTE DISPOSAL  
RT DUMPING GROUNDS  
GARBAGE COLLECTION  
INCINERATORS  
JUNKYARDS  
LANDFILLS  
OPEN BURNING  
OPEN DUMPING  
TRANSFER STATIONS

**WATER POLLUTION CONTROL**

SN DEVICE OR PROCEDURE USED TO LIMIT THE RELEASE OF  
EFFLUENTS INTO THE WATER.

**WATER QUALITY CLASSIFICATION**

BT CLASSIFICATION  
RT AIR QUALITY CLASSIFICATION  
LAND CLASSIFICATION

**WATER QUALITY STANDARDS**

RT EFFLUENT STANDARDS

**WATER RIGHTS**

SN THE RIGHT TO DRAW WATER FROM A SOURCE, INCLUDING  
GROUND WATER SOURCES.

**WATER TREATMENT WORKS**

SN SEWAGE TREATMENT FACILITIES.  
BT SEWAGE DISPOSAL  
RT SEWER SYSTEMS

**WATERCRAFT**

RT AIRCRAFT  
VEHICLES



**WATERWAYS**

- SN BODIES OF WATER USED FOR WATERCRAFT NAVIGATION.
- RT ATLANTIC OCEAN  
CHANNELS  
LAKES  
PACIFIC OCEAN  
RIVERS

**WELLS**

- RT OILS  
PETROLEUM  
POTABLE WATER

**WETLANDS**

- RT ATLANTIC OCEAN  
COASTS  
PACIFIC OCEAN  
SALINE WATER  
TIDAL WATER

**WILDLIFE**

- SN UNDOMESTICATED ANIMALS
- RT AQUATIC LIFE  
FLORA  
PESTS  
PROTECTED SPECIES

**WOOD**

- BT FUELS
- RT COAL  
COKE  
FOREST PRESERVATION  
LIQUID FUELS  
LUMBER  
PULP MILLS

**ZINC**

- BT AIR POLLUTION SOURCES  
NONFERROUS METALS  
INORGANIC COMPOUNDS  
NONFERROUS METALS  
POINT SOURCES  
NONFERROUS METALS
- RT \*

**\*CHECK THE BROADER TERMS FOR A LIST OF POTENTIALLY RELATED TERMS**

## **KEYWORD THESAURUS**

### **SECTION II**

#### **AIR**

##### **ACCIDENTS**

SN UNINTENTIONAL RELEASES OF CONTAMINANTS INTO  
THE AIR OR WATER.

##### **ACIDS**

##### **AIR POLLUTION CONTROL**

SN DEVICE OR PROCEDURE USED TO LIMIT THE RELEASE  
OF CONTAMINANTS INTO THE AIR.

##### **AIR POLLUTION EPISODES**

SN STATUS DECLARED BY STATE OFFICIALS WHEN AIR  
CONTAMINANTS REACH HIGH LEVELS; EMISSION  
REDUCTION PLANS MUST THEN BE ADHERED TO.

##### **AIR POLLUTION SOURCES**

##### **AIR QUALITY CLASSIFICATION**

AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGIONS  
USE AQCR, SPECIFIC

##### **AIR QUALITY STANDARDS**

AIRBORNE PARTICULATES  
UF PARTICULATES

##### **AIRCRAFT**

##### **AIRPORTS**

##### **ALCOHOLS**

##### **ALDEHYDES**

##### **ALKYL BENZENE SULFONATES**

##### **AMMONIA**

##### **AMMONIA NITROGEN**



**AQCR, SPECIFIC**

**SN A COLLECTIVE KEYWORD FOR SPECIFIC AQCR'S WHICH  
HAVE BEEN TREATED INDIVIDUALLY IN THE REGULATIONS  
AND DATA BASE; NAMES OF AQCR'S ARE NOT LISTED IN  
THE THESAURUS.**

**UF AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGIONS**

**ARSENIC**

**ASBESTOS**

**ASH**

**ASPHALT PLANTS**

**BARIUM**

**BERYLLIUM**

**BIOLOGICAL WARFARE AGENTS**

**BLAST FURNACES**

**BOILERS**

**BORON**

**CADMIUM**

**CARBON**

**CARBON MONOXIDE**

**CEMENT PLANTS**

**CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING**

**SN TERM TO DENOTE POINT SOURCES WHICH MANUFACTURE  
INORGANIC OR ORGANIC CHEMICALS.**

**CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS**

**CHLORIDES**

**CHLORINE**

**CHROMIUM**

**CITIES**

USE URBAN AREAS  
URBAN AREAS, SPECIFIC

**COAL**

**COATINGS**

SN SUBSTANCES APPLIED TO SURFACES BY  
ELECTROPLATING OR SPRAYING IN A MANNER  
PERMITTING RELEASE OF POLLUTANTS; E.G., PAINTS  
OR METALS.

UF ELECTROPLATING

**COKE**

**COKE OVENS**

**CONICAL BURNERS**

**CONTAINERS**

**COPPER**

**COTTON GINS**

**COUNTIES, SPECIFIC**

SN A COLLECTIVE KEYWORD FOR SPECIFIC COUNTIES WHICH  
HAVE BEEN TREATED INDIVIDUALLY IN THE REGULATIONS  
AND DATA BASE; NAMES OF COUNTIES ARE NOT LISTED  
IN THE THESAURUS.

**CUPOLAS**

**DESIGN CRITERIA**

**DIESEL ENGINES**

**DUST**

ECONOMIC POISONS  
USE PESTICIDES

ELECTROPLATING  
USE COATINGS

**EMISSION STANDARDS**

**EMISSIONS**



ETHYLENE

EXHAUST EMISSIONS

EXHAUST SYSTEM

SN TERM INCLUDES EXHAUST AND VENTILATING SYSTEMS.

FELDSPARS

FERROALLOYS

FERTILIZERS

FIRES

FOUNDRIES

FUEL OIL

FUELS

FUMES

FURNACES

GASOLINE

GASOLINE ENGINES

GRAIN HANDLING

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

HEAT EXCHANGERS

UF INDIRECT HEAT EXCHANGERS

HERBICIDES

USE PESTICIDES

HYDROCARBONS

HYDROGEN

HYDROGEN FLUORIDE

HYDROGEN SULFIDE

INCINERATORS

INDIRECT HEAT EXCHANGERS  
USE HEAT EXCHANGERS

INDIRECT SOURCES

SN A COLLECTIVE TERM FOR BUILDINGS, FACILITIES,  
AND INSTALLATIONS, THE EXISTENCE OR USE OF  
WHICH LEADS TO AIR POLLUTANT EMISSIONS; E.G.,  
SHOPPING CENTERS, AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION  
AREAS, PARKING LOTS, OFFICES.

INDUSTRIAL COOLING

INORGANIC COMPOUNDS

INSECTICIDES  
USE PESTICIDES

INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES

IRON

KAOLINITE

LANDFILLS

SN SITES FOR DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTES ON LAND BY  
COVERING; SITES OR DISPOSAL PROCEDURES USED ARE  
INADEQUATE FOR SANITARY DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS  
OR PUTRESCIBLE WASTES.

LEAD

LIQUID FUELS

MANGANESE

MANUFACTURING

MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE CONCENTRATION

SN TERM USED ONLY FOR RADIATION STANDARDS.

MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE DOSE

SN TERM USED ONLY FOR RADIATION STANDARDS.

MEASUREMENTS

SN TERM FOR MEASUREMENTS OR MEASUREMENT METHODS  
REQUIRED FOR A PARTICULAR POLLUTANT, EMISSION,  
OR EFFLUENT.



MERCURY

MISTS

MONITORING

NICKEL

NITRIC ACID

NITROGEN

NITROGEN DIOXIDE

NITROGEN OXIDES

NONFERROUS METALS

NUCLEAR ENERGY

ODORS

OIL STORAGE

OPACITY

OPEN BURNING

ORGANIC CARBON

UF TOC

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON

ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

OXIDANTS

PARTICULATES

USE AIRBORNE PARTICULATES

PERMITS

SN LICENSES REQUIRED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OR  
OPERATION OF A FACILITY OR THE PERFORMANCE  
OF SOME ACT.

PEST CONTROL

**PESTICIDES**

**UF ECONOMIC POISONS  
HERBICIDES  
INSECTICIDES**

**PESTS**

**PHENOLS**

**PHOSPHORUS**

**PHOTOCHEMICAL REACTIONS**

**POWER SOURCES**

**PULP MILLS**

**RADIATION SOURCES**

**RADIATION STANDARDS**

**RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES**

**RECORD KEEPING**

**SN REQUIRED RECORDING AND FILING OF DATA FOR POSSIBLE  
INSPECTION BY A SUPERVISING AGENCY.**

**RENDERING**

**REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

**SN REQUIREMENTS THAT REPORTS BE FILED WITH A  
SUPERVISORY AGENCY, EITHER AS A PART OF NORMAL  
OPERATIONS OR AFTER AN ACCIDENT.**

**ROADS**

**SANITARY LANDFILL**

**SN SITES FOR NONPOLLUTING DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTES  
ON THE LAND, BY SPREADING WASTES IN LAYERS,  
COMPACTING THEM TO THE SMALLEST PRACTICAL  
VOLUME, AND COVERING THEM WITH SOIL DAILY.**

**SELENIUM**

**SEPARATION PROCESSES**

**SILICATES**

**SILVER**



SINTERING

SMELTERS

SMOKE

SODIUM

SOLVENTS

SPRAYING

STACK MONITORING

SN CONTINUOUS MEASUREMENT OF STACK EMISSIONS.

STACK TEST

SN OCCASIONAL MEASUREMENTS OF STACK EMISSIONS.

STEAM GENERATING PLANTS

STEEL

STOCKPILES

SN SUPPLIES OF MATERIALS STORED IN THE OPEN WHICH  
COULD CAUSE FUGITIVE DUST.

STORAGE

STORAGE TANKS

SULFUR

SULFUR DIOXIDE

SULFUR OXIDES

SULFURIC ACID

TESTS

TOC

USE ORGANIC CARBON

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON

USE ORGANIC CARBON

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

SN TERM USED IF A SPECIFIC TOXIC SUBSTANCE IS NOT  
LISTED IN THE ABSTRACT AND/OR THESAURUS.

TRANSPORTATION

TURBINES

URBAN AREAS  
UF CITIES

URBAN AREAS, SPECIFIC

SN A COLLECTIVE KEYWORD FOR SPECIFIC URBAN AREAS  
WHICH HAVE BEEN TREATED INDIVIDUALLY IN THE  
REGULATIONS AND DATA BASE; NAMES OF CITIES ARE  
NOT LISTED IN THE THESAURUS.

UF CITIES

VARIANCE

SN LICENSE TO ENGAGE IN AN ACT CONTRARY TO THE RULE.

VEHICLES

VINYL CHLORIDES

VOLATILE SUBSTANCES

ZINC



## **EARTH SCIENCE**

### **CHANNELIZATION**

**SN ANY ACT WHICH AFFECTS THE BED OR ROUTE OF A BODY  
OF WATER.**

### **CHANNELS**

### **DEPOSITION**

### **DREDGING**

### **EROSION**

### **FLOOD CONTROL**

### **SEDIMENTATION**

### **SEDIMENTS**

**USE SETTLEABLE SOLIDS**

**SETTLEABLE SOLIDS  
UF SEDIMENTS**

### **WETLANDS**

## **ECOLOGY**

### **ACCIDENTS**

SN UNINTENTIONAL RELEASES OF CONTAMINANTS INTO  
THE AIR OR WATER.

### **AQUATIC ANIMALS**

### **AQUATIC LIFE**

### **AQUATIC PLANTS**

### **ATLANTIC OCEAN**

### **BACTERIA**

### **COASTS**

ECONOMIC POISONS  
USE PESTICIDES

### **ENDANGERED SPECIES**

### **FERTILIZERS**

### **FISH**

SN TERM INCLUDES SHELLFISH; DISTINGUISHED FROM  
OTHER AQUATIC ANIMALS MAINLY BY ECONOMIC  
IMPORTANCE.

UF SHELLFISH

### **FLORA**

UF PLANT LIFE

HERBICIDES  
USE PESTICIDES

INSECTICIDES  
USE PESTICIDES

### **LAKES**

### **LAKES, SPECIFIC**

SN A COLLECTIVE TERM FOR SPECIFIC LAKES WHICH  
HAVE BEEN TREATED INDIVIDUALLY IN THE  
REGULATIONS AND DATA BASE; NAMES OF LAKES ARE  
NOT LISTED IN THE THESAURUS.



OIL SPILLS

OILS

PACIFIC OCEAN

PERMITS

SN LICENSES REQUIRED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OR  
OPERATION OF A FACILITY OR THE PERFORMANCE  
OF SOME ACT.

PEST CONTROL

PESTICIDES

UF ECONOMIC POISONS  
HERBICIDES  
INSECTICIDES

PESTS

PETROLEUM

UF CRUDE OIL

PLANT LIFE

USE FLORA

PROTECTED SPECIES

RECORD KEEPING

SN REQUIRED RECORDING AND FILING OF DATA FOR POSSIBLE  
INSPECTION BY A SUPERVISING AGENCY.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

SN REQUIREMENTS THAT REPORTS BE FILED WITH A  
SUPERVISORY AGENCY, EITHER AS A PART OF NORMAL  
OPERATIONS OR AFTER AN ACCIDENT.

RESERVOIRS

USE IMPOUNDMENTS OF WATER

RIVERS

UF STREAMS

RIVERS. SPECIFIC

SN A COLLECTIVE KEYWORD FOR SPECIFIC RIVERS WHICH  
HAVE BEEN TREATED INDIVIDUALLY IN THE REGULATIONS  
AND DATA BASE; NAMES OF RIVERS ARE NOT LISTED  
IN THE THESAURUS.

**SHELLFISH**

**USE FISH**

**STREAMS**

**USE RIVERS**

**THERMAL POLLUTION**

**THREATENED SPECIES**

**TIDAL WATER**

**SN WATER AFFECTED BY THE TIDES; WATERS ARE OF  
VARYING SALINITY.**

**TOXIC SUBSTANCES**

**SN TERM USED IF A SPECIFIC TOXIC SUBSTANCE IS NOT  
LISTED IN THE ABSTRACT AND/OR THESAURUS.**

**TRANSPORTATION**

**VARIANCE**

**SN LICENSE TO ENGAGE IN AN ACT CONTRARY TO THE RULE.**

**WETLANDS**

**WILDLIFE**

**SN UNDOMESTICATED ANIMALS**



## HEALTH SCIENCE

### BACTERIA

### BIOLOGICAL WARFARE AGENTS

### CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS

### COLIFORM BACTERIA

USE FECAL COLIFORMS

### CONTAINERS

### DRINKING WATER

USE POTABLE WATER

### ECONOMIC POISONS

USE PESTICIDES

### EXPLOSIVES

### FECAL COLIFORMS

UF COLIFORM BACTERIA

### HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

### HERBICIDES

USE PESTICIDES

### INSECTICIDES

USE PESTICIDES

### MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE CONCENTRATION

SN TERM USED ONLY FOR RADIATION STANDARDS.

### MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE DOSE

SN TERM USED ONLY FOR RADIATION STANDARDS.

### PACKAGING

### PERMITS

SN LICENSES REQUIRED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OR  
OPERATION OF A FACILITY OR THE PERFORMANCE OF  
SOME ACT.

### PEST CONTROL

PESTICIDES

UF ECONOMIC POISONS  
INSECTICIDES  
HERBICIDES

PESTS

POTABLE WATER

UF DRINKING WATER

RADIATION SOURCES

RADIATION STANDARDS

RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

RECORD KEEPING

SN REQUIRED RECORDING AND FILING OF DATA FOR  
POSSIBLE INSPECTION BY A SUPERVISING AGENCY.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

SN REQUIREMENTS THAT REPORTS BE FILED WITH A  
SUPERVISORY AGENCY, EITHER AS A PART OF  
NORMAL OPERATIONS OR AFTER AN ACCIDENT.

STORAGE TANKS

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

SN TERM USED IF A SPECIFIC TOXIC SUBSTANCE IS NOT  
LISTED IN THE ABSTRACT AND/OR THESAURUS.

TRANSPORTATION

VARIANCE

SN LICENSE TO ENGAGE IN AN ACT CONTRARY TO THE RULE.

WELLS

SEE ALSO THE KEYWORDS UNDER THE SUBJECT AREAS

WATER  
AIR



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CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH LAB (ARMY) CHAMPAI--ETC F/G 5/2  
COMPUTER-AIDED ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATIVE DATA SYSTEM (CELDs). U--ETC(U)  
SEP 78 J VAN WERINGH, J PATZER, R WELSH

UNCLASSIFIED

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## LAND USE

### AIRPORTS

### CHANNELIZATION

SN ANY ACT WHICH AFFECTS THE BED OR ROUTE OF A BODY OF WATER.

### CITIES

USE URBAN AREAS  
URBAN AREAS, SPECIFIC

### COASTS

### FEEDLOTS

### FLOOD CONTROL

### FOREST PRESERVATION

### INDIRECT SOURCES

SN A COLLECTIVE TERM FOR BUILDINGS, FACILITIES, AND INSTALLATIONS, THE EXISTENCE OR USE OF WHICH LEADS TO AIR POLLUTANT EMISSIONS; E.G., SHOPPING CENTERS, AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION AREAS, PARKING LOTS, OFFICES.

### JUNKYARDS

### LAND ACQUISITION

### LAND CLASSIFICATION

### LAND PRESERVATION

### LANDFILLS

SN SITES FOR DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTES ON LAND BY COVERING; SITES OR DISPOSAL PROCEDURES USED ARE INADEQUATE FOR SANITARY DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS OR PUTRESCIBLE WASTES.

### OPEN DUMPING

### PERMITS

SN LICENSES REQUIRED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OR OPERATION OF A FACILITY OR THE PERFORMANCE OF SOME ACT.



**ROADS**

**SANITARY LANDFILL**

**SN SITES FOR NONPOLLUTING DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTES  
ON THE LAND, BY SPREADING WASTES IN LAYERS,  
COMPACTING THEM TO THE SMALLEST PRACTICAL  
VOLUME, AND COVERING THEM WITH SOIL DAILY.**

**SEAPORTS**

**URBAN AREAS**

**UF CITIES**

**URBAN AREAS, SPECIFIC**

**SN A COLLECTIVE KEYWORD FOR SPECIFIC URBAN AREAS  
WHICH HAVE BEEN TREATED INDIVIDUALLY IN THE  
REGULATIONS AND DATA BASE; NAMES OF CITIES ARE  
NOT LISTED IN THE THESAURUS.**

**UF CITIES**

**VARIANCE**

**SN LICENSE TO ENGAGE IN AN ACT CONTRARY TO THE RULE.**

**WETLANDS**

## **NOISE**

**AIRCRAFT**

**AIRPORTS**

**DIESEL ENGINES**

**GASOLINE ENGINES**

**INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES**

**MEASUREMENTS**

**SN TERM FOR MEASUREMENTS OR MEASUREMENT METHODS  
REQUIRED FOR A PARTICULAR POLLUTANT, EMISSION,  
OR EFFLUENT.**

**NOISE**

**NOISE CONTROL**

**NOISE LEVELS**

**POWER SOURCES**

**VEHICLES**



## **SOLID WASTE**

### **ACCIDENTS**

SN UNINTENTIONAL RELEASES OF CONTAMINANTS INTO THE  
AIR OR WATER.

### **ACIDS**

### **AIR POLLUTION SOURCES**

AIRBORNE PARTICULATES  
UF PARTICULATES

### **ASH**

### **CONICAL BURNERS**

### **CONTAINERS**

### **DESIGN CRITERIA**

### **DUMPING GROUNDS**

SN SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AREAS IN A BODY OF WATER.

### **DUST**

ECONOMIC POISONS  
USE PESTICIDES

### **EROSION**

### **EXPLOSIVES**

### **FIRES**

### **GARBAGE COLLECTION**

### **HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**

HERBICIDES  
USE PESTICIDES

### **INCINERATORS**

### **INDUSTRIAL WASTES**

INSECTICIDES  
USE PESTICIDES

**JUNKYARDS**

**LANDFILLS**

**SN** SITES FOR DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTES ON LAND BY COVERING; SITES OR DISPOSAL PROCEDURES USED ARE INADEQUATE FOR SANITARY DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS OR PUTRESCIBLE WASTES.

**MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE CONCENTRATION**

**SN** TERM USED ONLY FOR RADIATION STANDARDS.

**MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE DOSE**

**SN** TERM USED ONLY FOR RADIATION STANDARDS.

**ODORS**

**OPEN BURNING**

**OPEN DUMPING**

**PARTICULATES**

**USE** AIRBORNE PARTICULATES

**PERMITS**

**SN** LICENSES REQUIRED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OR OPERATION OF A FACILITY OR THE PERFORMANCE OF SOME ACT.

**PEST CONTROL**

**PESTICIDES**

**UF** ECONOMIC POISONS  
INSECTICIDES  
HERBICIDES

**PESTS**

**RADIATION STANDARDS**

**RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES**

**RECORD KEEPING**

**SN** REQUIRED RECORDING AND FILING OF DATA FOR POSSIBLE INSPECTION BY A SUPERVISING AGENCY.

**RECYCLING**

**REFUSE**

**UF** SOLID WASTE



**RENDERING**

**REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

- SN** REQUIREMENTS THAT REPORTS BE FILED WITH A SUPERVISORY AGENCY, EITHER AS A PART OF NORMAL OPERATIONS OR AFTER AN ACCIDENT.

**ROADS**

**SALVAGE**

- SN** COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF OIL AND PETROLEUM; DOES NOT INCLUDE RECYCLING OF CANS, PAPER, GLASS, ETC.

**SANITARY LANDFILL**

- SN** SITES FOR NONPOLLUTING DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTES ON THE LAND, BY SPREADING WASTES IN LAYERS, COMPACTING THEM TO THE SMALLEST PRACTICAL VOLUME, AND COVERING THEM WITH SOIL DAILY.

**SEWAGE**

**SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

**SEWER SYSTEMS**

- SN** NETWORKS OF SEWER PIPES.

**SLUDGE**

**SOLID WASTE**

- USE REFUSE

**STORAGE**

**TESTS**

**TOXIC SUBSTANCES**

- SN** TERM USED IF A SPECIFIC TOXIC SUBSTANCE IS NOT LISTED IN THE ABSTRACT AND/OR THESAURUS.

**TRANSFER STATIONS**

- SN** SUPPLEMENTAL TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES USED TO TRANSFER SOLID WASTES FROM SMALL VEHICLES TO LARGER ONES.

**TRANSPORTATION**

**VARIANCE**

- SN** LICENSE TO ENGAGE IN AN ACT CONTRARY TO THE RULE.

**VOLATILE SUBSTANCES**

**WASTE DISPOSAL**

**WASTE PROCESSING**

**SN REFUSE TREATMENT METHODS, INCLUDING SHREDDING,  
BALING, AND COMPOSTING.**



## **TRANSPORTATION**

### **ACCIDENTS**

**SN UNINTENTIONAL RELEASES OF CONTAMINANTS INTO THE  
AIR OR WATER.**

### **AIRCRAFT**

### **BIOLOGICAL WARFARE AGENTS**

### **CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS**

### **CONTAINERS**

**ECONOMIC POISONS  
USE PESTICIDES**

### **EXPLOSIVES**

### **GARBAGE COLLECTION**

### **HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**

**HERBICIDES  
USE PESTICIDES**

### **INORGANIC COMPOUNDS**

**INSECTICIDES  
USE PESTICIDES**

### **INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES**

### **OIL TRANSFER**

### **OILS**

### **ORGANIC COMPOUNDS**

### **PACKAGING**

### **PERMITS**

**SN LICENSES REQUIRED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OR  
OPERATION OF A FACILITY OR THE PERFORMANCE OF  
SOME ACT.**

PESTICIDES

UF ECONOMIC POISONS  
INSECTICIDES  
HERBICIDES

PETROLEUM

UF CRUDE OIL

RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

RECORD KEEPING

SN REQUIRED RECORDING AND FILING OF DATA FOR POSSIBLE  
INSPECTION BY A SUPERVISING AGENCY.

REFUSE

UF SOLID WASTE

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

SN REQUIREMENTS THAT REPORTS BE FILED WITH A  
SUPERVISORY AGENCY, EITHER AS A PART OF NORMAL  
OPERATIONS OR AFTER AN ACCIDENT.

ROADS

SOLID WASTE

USE REFUSE

STORAGE TANKS

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

SN TERM USED IF A SPECIFIC TOXIC SUBSTANCE IS NOT  
LISTED IN THE ABSTRACT AND/OR THESAURUS.

TRANSFER STATIONS

SN SUPPLEMENTAL TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES USED TO  
TRANSFER SOLID WASTES FROM SMALL VEHICLES TO  
LARGER ONES.

TRANSPORTATION

VARIANCE

SN LICENSE TO ENGAGE IN AN ACT CONTRARY TO THE RULE.

VEHICLES

TOXIC SUBSTANCES



## **WATER**

### **ACCIDENTS**

**SN UNINTENTIONAL RELEASES OF CONTAMINANTS INTO  
THE AIR OR WATER.**

### **ACIDS**

### **AGRICULTURAL POLLUTION**

### **ALCOHOLS**

### **ALDEHYDES**

### **AMMONIA**

### **AMMONIA NITROGEN**

### **AQUATIC ANIMALS**

### **AQUATIC LIFE**

### **AQUATIC PLANTS**

### **ARSENIC**

### **ASBESTOS**

### **ATLANTIC OCEAN**

### **BACTERIA**

### **BARIUM**

### **BASINS**

**USE BAYS, SPECIFIC**

### **BAYS, SPECIFIC**

**SN A COLLECTIVE KEYWORD FOR SPECIFIC BAYS WHICH  
HAVE BEEN TREATED INDIVIDUALLY IN THE REGULATIONS  
AND DATA BASE; NAMES OF BAYS ARE NOT LISTED IN  
THE THESAURUS.**

**UF BASINS  
HARBORS**

### **BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND**

**USE BOD**

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE AGENTS

BLAST FURNACES

BOD

UF BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND

BOILERS

BORON

CADMIUM

CARBON

CARBON CHLOROFORM EXTRACT

USE CCE

CARBON MONOXIDE

CCE

UF CARBON CHLOROFORM EXTRACT

CEMENT PLANTS

CHANNELIZATION

SN ANY ACT WHICH AFFECTS THE BED OR ROUTE OF  
A BODY OF WATER.

CHANNELS

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING

SN TERM TO DENOTE POINT SOURCES WHICH MANUFACTURE  
INORGANIC OR ORGANIC CHEMICALS.

CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND

USE COD

CHEMICAL WARFARE AGENTS

CHLORIDES

CHLORINE

CHROMIUM

COASTS



COATINGS

SN SUBSTANCES APPLIED TO SURFACES BY ELECTROPLATING  
OR SPRAYING IN A MANNER PERMITTING RELEASE OF  
POLLUTANTS; E.G., PAINTS OR METALS.

UF ELECTROPLATING

COD

UF CHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND

COKE OVENS

COLIFORM BACTERIA

USE FECAL COLIFORMS

COLOR

CONDUCTIVITY

CONTAINERS

COPPER

CRUDE OIL

USE PETROLEUM

CUPOLAS

CYANIDES

DAMS

USE IMPOUNDMENTS OF WATER

DEPOSITION

DESIGN CRITERIA

DISPERSANTS

UF EMULSIFIERS

DISSOLVED OXYGEN

DISSOLVED SOLIDS

DREDGING

DRINKING WATER

USE POTABLE WATER

**DUMPING GROUNDS**

SN SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AREAS IN A BODY OF WATER.

**ECONOMIC POISONS**

USE PESTICIDES

**EFFLUENT STANDARDS**

**EFFLUENTS**

**ELECTROPLATING**

USE COATINGS

**EMULSIFIERS**

USE DISPERSANTS

**EROSION**

**ESTUARIES**

**ETHYLENE**

**EXPLOSIVES**

**FECAL COLIFORMS**

UF COLIFORM BACTERIA

**FEEDLOTS**

**FELDSPARS**

**FERROALLOYS**

**FERTILIZERS**

**FISH**

SN TERM INCLUDES SHELLFISH; DISTINGUISHED FROM OTHER  
AQUATIC ANIMALS MAINLY BY ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE.

UF SHELLFISH

**FLOATING DEBRIS**

**FLOOD CONTROL**

**FLUORIDES**

**FUEL OIL**

**FUELS**



FURNACES

GASOLINE

GRAIN HANDLING

HARBORS

USE BAYS, SPECIFIC

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

HERBICIDES

USE PESTICIDES

HYDROGEN

HYDROGEN FLUORIDE

HYDROGEN ION CONCENTRATION

USE PH

HYDROGEN SULFIDE

IMPOUNDMENTS OF WATER

UF RESERVOIRS

DAMS

INDUSTRIAL WASTES

INORGANIC COMPOUNDS

INSECTICIDES

USE PESTICIDES

IRON

KAOLINITE

LAKES

LAKES, SPECIFIC

SN A COLLECTIVE TERM FOR SPECIFIC LAKES WHICH HAVE BEEN TREATED INDIVIDUALLY IN THE REGULATIONS AND DATA BASE; NAMES OF LAKES ARE NOT LISTED IN THE THESAURUS.

LEAD

LIQUID FUELS

**LUMBER**

SN WOOD USED AS A SOURCE OF BUILDING MATERIAL.

**MANGANESE**

**MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE CONCENTRATION**

SN TERM USED ONLY FOR RADIATION STANDARDS.

**MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE DOSE**

SN TERM USED ONLY FOR RADIATION STANDARDS.

**MEASUREMENTS**

SN TERM FOR MEASUREMENTS OR MEASUREMENT METHODS  
REQUIRED FOR A PARTICULAR POLLUTANT, EMISSION,  
OR EFFLUENT.

**MERCURY**

**METHYLENE BLUE**

**MICA**

**MIXING ZONE**

SN AN AREA OF WATER TO WHICH EFFLUENTS, INCLUDING  
HEAT, MAY BE DISCHARGED FOR DISPERSAL.

**MONITORING**

**NICKEL**

**NITRATES**

**NITRIC ACID**

**NITRITES**

**NITROGEN**

**NONFERROUS METALS**

**ODORS**

**OIL SPILLS**

**OIL STORAGE**

**OIL TRANSFER**

**OILS**



**ORGANIC CARBON**

UF TOC

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON

**ORGANIC COMPOUNDS**

**PACIFIC OCEAN**

**PACKAGING**

**PERMITS**

SN LICENSES REQUIRED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OR  
OPERATION OF A FACILITY OR THE PERFORMANCE  
OF SOME ACT.

**PESTICIDES**

UF ECONOMIC POISONS  
INSECTICIDES  
HERBICIDES

**PESTS**

**PETROLEUM**

UF CRUDE OIL

**PH**

UF HYDROGEN ION ACTIVITY

**PHENOLS**

**PHOSPHORUS**

**PLASTICS AND SYNTHETICS**

UF SYNTHETICS

**POINT SOURCES**

SN MANUFACTURING POINT SOURCE CATEGORY; PROCESSES  
AND SUBSTANCES CAUSING WATER POLLUTION, FOR WHICH  
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS ESTABLISHED EFFLUENT  
STANDARDS.

**POTABLE WATER**

UF DRINKING WATER

**POWER SOURCES**

**PROCESS WASTE WATER**

**PULP MILLS**

**RADIATION SOURCES**

**RADIATION STANDARDS**

**RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES**

**RECORD KEEPING**

**SN** REQUIRED RECORDING AND FILING OF DATA FOR POSSIBLE  
INSPECTION BY A SUPERVISING AGENCY.

**REFINERIES**

**RENDERING**

**REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

**SN** REQUIREMENTS THAT REPORTS BE FILED WITH A  
SUPERVISORY AGENCY, EITHER AS PART OF NORMAL  
OPERATIONS OR AFTER AN ACCIDENT.

**RESERVOIRS**

**USE** IMPOUNDMENTS OF WATER

**RIVERS**

**UF** STREAMS

**RIVERS, SPECIFIC**

**SN** A COLLECTIVE KEYWORD FOR SPECIFIC RIVERS WHICH  
HAVE BEEN TREATED INDIVIDUALLY IN THE  
REGULATIONS AND DATA BASE; NAMES OF RIVERS ARE  
NOT LISTED IN THE THESAURUS.

**RUBBER**

**SALINE WATER**

**SALTS**

**SCUM**

**SEAPORTS**

**SEDIMENTATION**

**SEDIMENTS**

**USE** SETTLEABLE SOLIDS

**SELENIUM**



SETTLEABLE SOLIDS  
UF SEDIMENTS

SEWAGE

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

SEWER SYSTEMS  
SN NETWORKS OF SEWER PIPES

SHELLFISH  
USE FISH

SILICATES

SILVER

SINTERING

SLUDGE

SODIUM

SOLVENTS

STEAM GENERATING PLANTS

STEEL

STORAGE

STORAGE TANKS

STREAMS  
USE RIVERS

SULFATES

SULFITES

SULFUR

SULFURIC ACID

SUSPENDED SOLIDS  
UF TSS

SYNTHETICS  
USE PLASTICS AND SYNTHETICS

TASTE

TEMPERATURE

TESTS

THERMAL POLLUTION

TIDAL WATER

SN WATER AFFECTED BY THE TIDES; WATERS ARE OF  
VARYING SALINITY.

TOC

USE ORGANIC CARBON

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON

USE ORGANIC CARBON

TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS

USE SUSPENDED SOLIDS

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

SN TERM USED IF A SPECIFIC TOXIC SUBSTANCE IS NOT  
LISTED IN THE ABSTRACT AND/OR THESAURUS.

TSS

USE SUSPENDED SOLIDS

TURBIDITY

TURBINES

VARIANCE

SN LICENSE TO ENGAGE IN AN ACT CONTRARY TO THE RULE.

VINYL CHLORIDES

VOLATILE SUBSTANCES

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

SN DEVICE OR PROCEDURE USED TO LIMIT THE RELEASE OF  
EFFLUENTS INTO THE WATER.

WATER QUALITY CLASSIFICATION

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS



**WATER RIGHTS**

SN THE RIGHT TO DRAW WATER FROM A SOURCE, INCLUDING  
GROUND WATER SOURCES.

**WATER TREATMENT WORKS**

SN SEWAGE TREATMENT FACILITIES.

**WATERCRAFT**

**WATERWAYS**

SN BODIES OF WATER USED FOR WATERCRAFT NAVIGATION.

**WELLS**

**WETLANDS**

**ZINC**

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van Weringh, Janet

Computer-aided environmental legislative data  
system (CELDS) user manual / by J. van Weringh, et al.  
- Champaign, IL : Construction Engineering Research  
Laboratory ; Springfield, VA : available from  
National Technical Information Service , 1978.  
114 p. ; 27 cm. (Technical report N-56).

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